

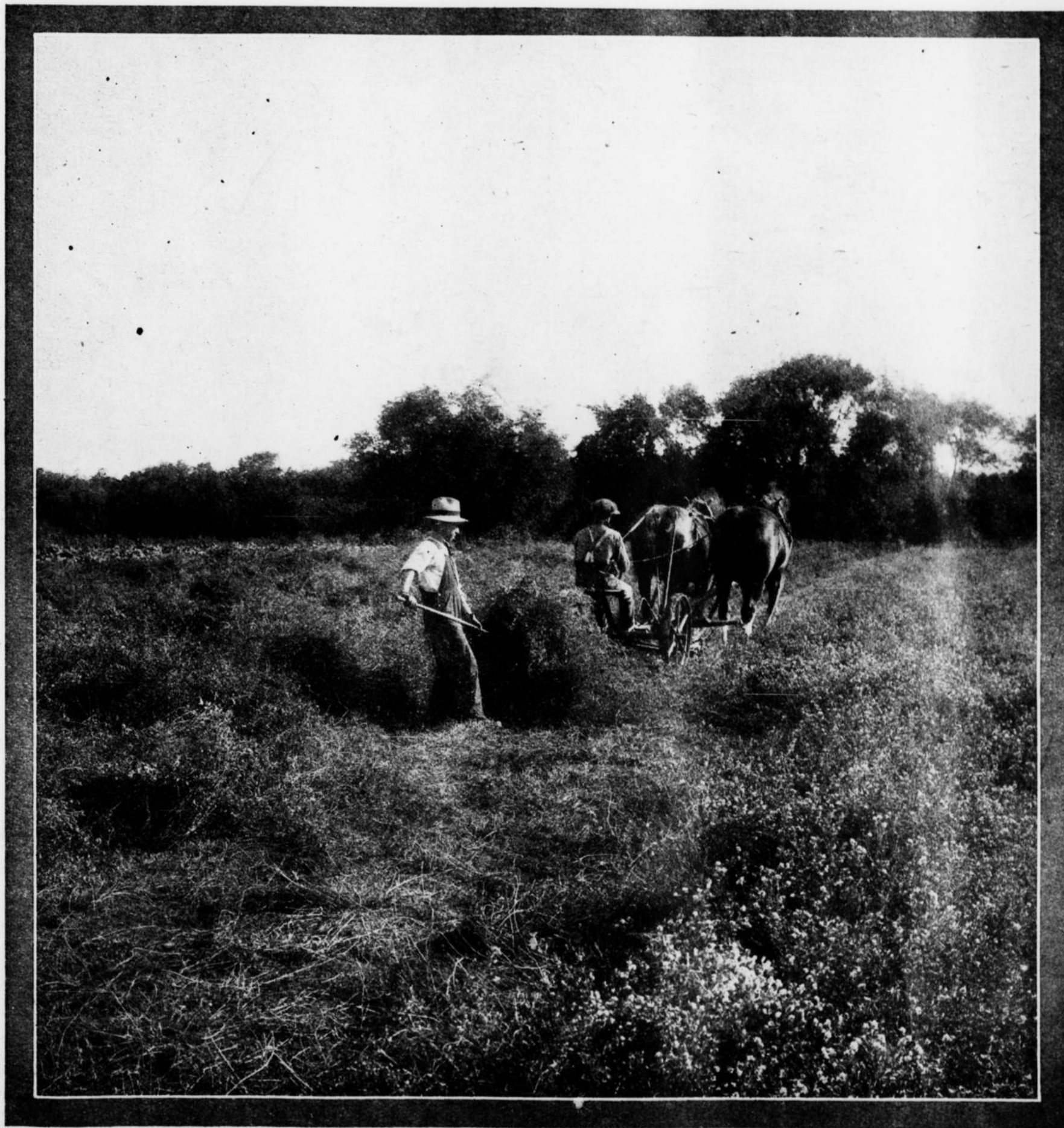
July 5 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

July 5, 1922



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Solid Stand of Progressives with Support from a Number of Liberals Secures Crow's Nest Pass Agreement Rates on Grain and Flour—By J. A. Stevenson

THE first session of the fourteenth parliament of Canada ended in the early hours of Wednesday, at 1.30 a.m., when the Speaker of the Senate made the parting announcement that parliament would be prorogued.

In the absence of Lord Byng, on his initial inspection of his western realm, there was a minimum of ceremony, but his deputy, Chief Justice Sir Louis Davies, made a satisfactory substitute.

The Address from the Throne was merely a recital of the accomplishments of the session, spiced with a few platitudes and prayers for good crops and prosperity.

The hour of prorogation had originally been fixed for 9.30 p.m., but at the last moment there developed acute controversies between the two Houses over amendments to the Canada Temperance Act, and a measure dealing with cancellation of leases on Crown lands.

The customary procedure of appointing managers to represent each House at a conference had to be resorted to, and as neither side was inclined to give, the conference proved very protracted. Eventually a compromise was effected on the Canada Temperance Act, but on the other the Senate were obdurate, and Sir Lomer Gouin advised the House of Commons to accept the bill as it left the Senate's hands. But while these conferences were proceeding time naturally hung heavy on the hands of the Commons, and as the speaker left the chair they began to amuse themselves.

Rebuke from Press Gallery

On such occasions a good deal of license is allowed and the members are wont to break into song and chorus and throw paper missiles at one another. To such forms of gaiety there is not the slightest objection, but on Tuesday night so long was the period of waiting—four hours in all—that the usual means of amusement were soon exhausted and others had to be devised.

For some time a state of rather deplorable rowdiness, which would have been more befitting to the break-up of a boys' school than the final gathering of a legislative body, prevailed, and the floor of the House, the desks and the galleries were soon literally white with paper, the result being a scene of complete disorder.

Mr. T. H. Blacklock, the president of the press gallery, when called upon for a speech, surprised the roysterers by declaring that it was the most disgraceful scene he had ever witnessed in the House of Commons. He sat down amid a certain chilliness in the atmosphere, but the rebuke, which was well merited, went home, and the subsequent proceedings, while cheerful and amusing, were conducted in a more subdued tone. There is not the slightest objection to some spontaneous fun and gaiety in the House when some idle moments have to be whiled away, but many people thought that a certain number of members, not large in all, carried things a little too far and showed a rather serious lack of concern for the dignity and traditions of parliament. Mr. Speaker Lemieux was in no way responsible for the tumult and did not even know it was going on.

Motherwell and Carvell

Since the last Ottawa letter was written there have been two full working days of parliament, and what time was not given over to the closing stages of Crow's Nest controversy was devoted to cleaning up the debris of the session. On Saturday treaties with Hungary and Turkey were ratified and some private bills were polished off.

Mr. Meighen was in a very inquisitive mood, and while the government assured him that they intended to give careful attention to the unemployment situation and were considering the fate of Mr. Carvell and Mr. Motherwell's pledges about him, they could hold out no hopes of charity to the sufferers from the Assiniboine floods.

Heavy Subsidies

The earlier part of the day was spent in dissecting the supplementary estimates, which, while not as large as last year, reached the comfortable total of \$13,298,015. It is true that more than half this sum was taken up by the votes for the civil service bonus and the relief of unemployment, but some of the items were quite indefensible. Not only the harbors but also the local steamship

A \$16,000,000 Victory

What the victory of the Progressive members of parliament at Ottawa in securing the re-instatement of the Crow's Nest Pass rates on grain and flour means to the farmers of the West will be seen from the following table showing the present rates and those that will go into effect on July 6:

From	Cents per 100 lbs. to Fort William and Port Arthur	Present Rate	New Rate
Winnipeg	17	14	14
Brandon	21	16	16
Virden	23½	18	18
Qu'Appelle	27½	19	19
Moose Jaw	29	20	20
Swift Current	31	22	22
Medicine Hat	33½	24	24
Calgary	36	26	26

According to estimates made by the railways, the saving in freight rates to the farmers of the West by this reduction will be approximately \$16,000,000 a year on the basis of the 1921 crop.

companies in Quebec and the maritime provinces seem to have developed a prodigious appetite for subsidies from the public purse, and Progressive members, like Messrs. Gould, Garland and Kennedy, were exceedingly inquisitive about the merits of many of the cases and plied Mr. Robb with questions to which he did not always give a satisfactory answer. Objection was also raised to the payment of \$130,000 to the creditors of a bankrupt shipbuilding company in Prince Rupert, and though it carried it looked suspiciously like the price of the election of the sitting Liberal member. When the vote for the civil service bonus came the two Ottawa members, as in duty bound, made most strenuous pleas for further concessions to the lower-paid grades and it was agreed that the line at which civil servants with dependents would continue to draw

the old bonus would be raised from \$1,200 to \$1,560. Mr. Woodsworth strongly attacked the government for the inadequacy of the remuneration paid to many of its employees.

The C.N.R. Agreement

The government were found to have succumbed to pressure from British Columbia in regard to that useless luxury, the Esquimaux dry dock, and of course a Vancouver member had to demand help for a dry dock in his city. Objections and criticisms were offered to other items, but Mr. Fielding was, as usual, skilful and conciliatory and got all his supplementaries through in time to let Mr. A. K. Maclean table the report of the transportation costs committee. A report was drafted which was virtually an acceptance of the railway's terms and provided for the further suspension of the C.N.P. agreement. The Progressives then quietly let it be known that this report was completely unacceptable to them and they would meet both it and the legislation based on it with a stern filibuster and blockade. If they could only hold out till July 6, the C.N.P. agreement would automatically come into effect once more. It was plainly going to be difficult for the government to resort to the weapons of all night sittings and closure in order to allow a solemn contract to be torn up for the benefit of the C.P.R. and thereafter not be branded as the subservient tools of that powerful corporation. If the government did not realize this, many of their followers did, and at a Liberal caucus held on Friday, at least a score of Liberal members, to their great credit, spoke up and intimated that they could not vote for the report but must support the Progressive stand. Faced with the prospect of this defection, a change of tack was unavoidable, and orders were at once issued to the Liberal members of the committee that a new report must be devised. There ensued some long and strenuous sittings and further trouble developed.

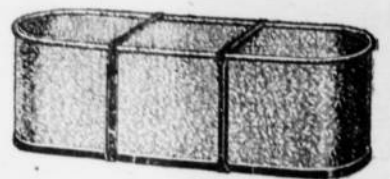
Tories are Peeved

The Tory members of the committee became peevish and claimed that they had been the victim of an underhand deal of conspiracy which reduced the committee to the level of the government rubber stamp. They protested against the tactics pursued and eventually made a dramatic exit in a body from the committee room, washing their hands of all responsibility for the report. All the Progressives and all the Liberals, with the exception of Wm. German, of Welland, found themselves able to agree upon a report which to all intents and purposes embodies the compromise proposals suggested at an earlier stage by Mr. Crerar. The West gets back the old grain rates which will mean a saving of 15 million dollars to the farmers there.

The agreement will be suspended but only for another year and the railway commission is asked to deal with the other rates. As soon as the House opened on Monday, Mr. Maclean moved concurrence in the report, and gave the House a long and exhaustive review of the facts of the problem involved in the C.N.P. agreement, the issues bound up in it, the various views held in the committee, and the reasons and arguments which led to the adoption of the report. Sir H. Drayton, who was the senior Tory member of the committee, gave his version of the proceedings,

Continued on Page 19

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The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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The Progressive Campaign

1. Manitoba needs today more than at any time in the history of the province a strong, stable, efficient and courageous government resting on firm support in the legislature. The Liberal party lost the confidence of the electorate two years ago, as the Conservatives lost it seven years ago following upon the exposure and graft of the Roblin administration in connection with the parliament buildings. For two years the province has had a legislature so divided against itself that public business has suffered severely. The Progressives form the one and only unifying political force in Manitoba, and only by their success at the polls can the public business be put on a sound foundation. The interests of every section of the community are bound up with the return of the U.F.M. candidates.

2. The supporters of Premier Norris have formed an alliance with the supporters of the Mackenzie King government. The Liberal party of Manitoba has linked itself with the Ottawa Liberals, and the Ottawa Liberals are dominated by the financial and moneyed interests of Montreal. That is not a mere assertion; it has been conclusively proved by recent events at Ottawa. Return of the Norris administration means the establishment in Manitoba of an outpost of an administration at Ottawa that has no sympathy with the democratic aims of the West. The old political parties would like to crush the Progressive movement, and the Liberal party of Manitoba, in linking up with the Ottawa Liberals, has become party to that scheme.

3. The trend of public opinion has been acutely recognized by the Norris government. Three members of the government have retired to private life rather than face the electorate, Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, attorney-general; Hon. George H. Malcolm, minister of agriculture, and Hon. Dr. J. W. Armstrong, provincial secretary. Hon. C. D. McPherson, sitting member for Lakeside, realizing he had no chance in that constituency against the U.F.M. candidate, declined the Liberal nomination and has decided to run in Portage

Seventeen Reasons Why U.F.M. Candidates Should Be Supported, and Manitoba be Given the Third Farmer Government in the Dominion

against the Conservative leader, Major Taylor. Hon. Edward Brown will doubtless stick to The Pas, where there is but a handful of voters scattered over a tremendous area. Premier Norris and Dr. Thornton stand in their own constituencies.

4. Between the two old political parties there is a kind of tacit agreement that the farmers must be beaten. Conservatives and Liberals in some cases have combined to run a fusion candidate; in other cases they have decided not to fight each other. However much each might wish to win the election, both are more concerned about defeating the farmers. It is up to the farmers to show on election day that they cannot be divided in that way.

5. The Norris government was expected by the electorate to repair the breaches in public finance made by the Roblin administration. It has not only failed to save the people's money; it has spent more than its predecessor. During the seven years it has been in power it has consistently year after year increased expenditure, and only twice in the seven years has it kept expenditure within revenue. These figures of revenue and expenditure are illuminating:

	Revenue	Expenditure
1915	\$5,524,911	\$ 5,698,059
1921	9,800,860	10,401,895
Increase	77%	83%

In 1916 the population of Manitoba was 553,860; in 1921 it was 613,000—an

increase of 11 per cent. While the population was increasing by 11 per cent., the Norris government was increasing the taxation of the province by 77 per cent. and the expenditure of the government by 83 per cent. In 1915 expenditure exceeded revenue by \$173,148; in 1921 expenditure exceeded revenue by \$601,035.

6. Just another lesson in extravagance. Look at the following figures of the public debt:

1915	\$28,323,273
1921	61,929,870
May, 1922	62,397,121

In seven years an increase of \$34,073,848 — 120 per cent. — \$55.50

per man, woman and child in the province—\$377.50 per average family. Another seven years at the same rate and the province would be smothered beneath the load of debt.

7. The expenditure on the provincial School for the Deaf is a good example of the Norris government's generous spending of other people's money. The school has cost about \$950,000. It has

about 160 pupils. It cost therefore \$6,000 a pupil. A splendid modern home could be built for that, a home that would accommodate considerably more than the average family. One-half the money would have built a school in every way adequate for the purpose.

8. Agriculture is the greatest industry in the province of Manitoba, yet the province has never had a constructive, well-organized policy for agriculture. There is overlapping in the Department of Agriculture and internal dissension on this account. Some branches are overstaffed, others are neglected, and the province has suffered from patronage appointments. The Progressives, if returned to power, will insist upon the Department of Agriculture being organized upon a business basis and with a policy that will develop the great agricultural resources of the province and assist in putting agriculture upon a profitable basis.

9. The Progressives believe that it is possible to carry out good, useful and equitable legislation both efficiently and economically, but that this depends upon the intelligence, fidelity, initiative, business judgment and ability of the man in charge of the administration, and they have made it their first duty to secure candidates who will meet this indispensable condition.

10. In education the U.F.M. stands for the best that is within the financial capacity of the province, but the Progressives are not in favor of enforcing reforms that involve local bodies in heavy expenditure without their consent. In the field of public welfare they are in favor of a complete survey which will give the necessary information upon which to base an effective policy.

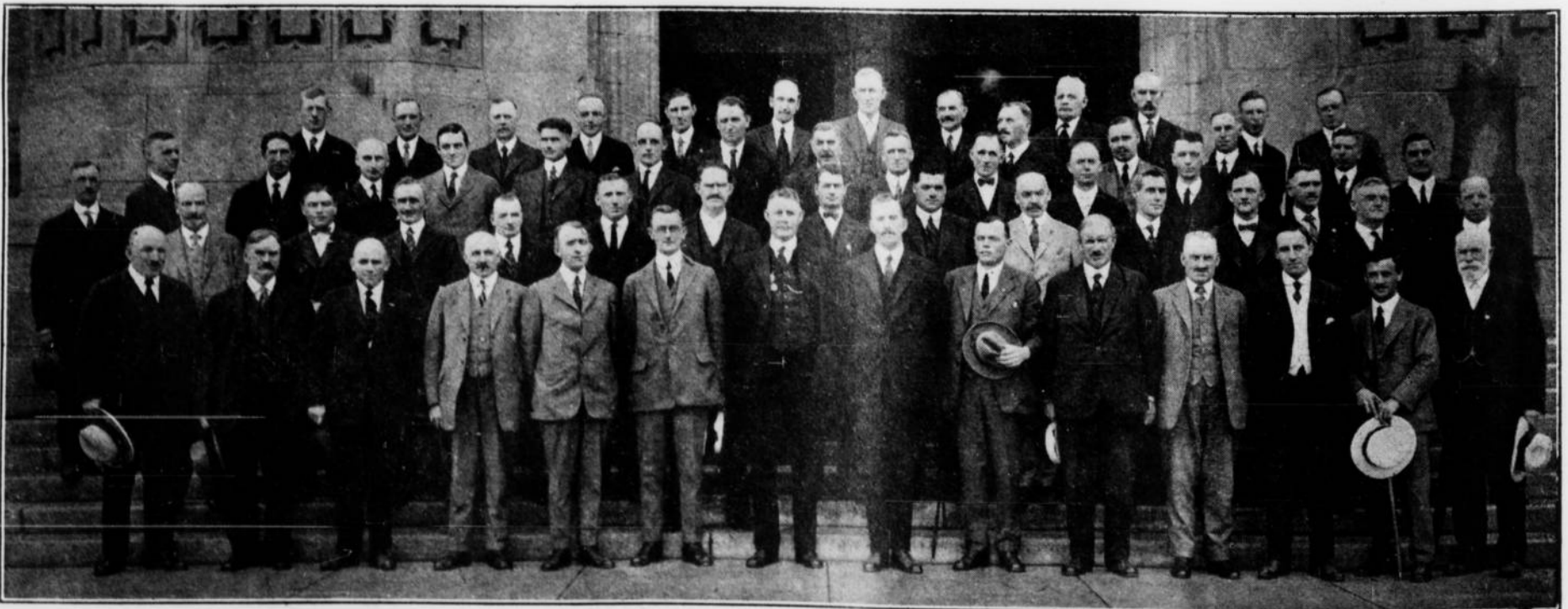
11. The U.F.M. is pledged to prohibition of the liquor traffic, but, being a democratic organization and standing for democratic principles, it believes that the liquor question is one that must be dealt with in accordance with the will of the people. It therefore favors a referendum in 1923.

12. The U.F.M. stands for the public

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George F. Chipman
Progressive candidate in the city of
Winnipeg



THE MEN WHO WON THE CASE FOR THE REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES ON WESTERN GRAIN—THE OTTAWA PROGRESSIVES

Front row—W. J. Hammell, J. W. King, Neil McTaggart, R. H. Halbert, J. F. Johnston (chief whip), Andrew Knox, T. W. Caldwell, Hon. T. A. Cramer (leader, Progressive party), A. Speakman, Robt. Forke, W. S. Reed, A. J. Lewis, T. Wayling (secy., Hon. T. A. Cramer), D. W. Warner.

Second row—L. H. Jelliff, Thos. Sales, A. L. Beaubien, T. E. Ross, L. P. Bancroft, R. A. Hoey, T. G. McBride, G. A. Brethen, H. Leader, John Evans, E. J. Sexsmith, J. A. Wallace, J. Binette, T. H. McConica, John Morrison.

Third row—O. R. Gould, D. F. Kellner, W. T. Lucas, R. M. Johnson, C. W. Stewart, J. J. Thurston, R. Milne, C. C. Davies, D. Kennedy, J. Pritchard, W. J. Lovie, A. D. Hodgins, W. Elliott, T. W. Bird, P. Elliott, John Millar, L. W. Humphrey.

Fourth row—G. G. Coote, Robt. Gardiner, W. C. Good, J. W. Kennedy, W. J. Ward, A. M. Carmichael, J. D. F. Drummond, J. Steedsman, J. L. Brown, A. MacDonald, H. Spencer, B. W. Fansher.

Not included in picture—Miss A. C. McPhail, W. Black, J. W. Findlay, E. J. Garland, D. M. Kennedy, J. T. Shaw, R. J. Woods.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 5, 1922

A Progressive Victory

The powerful lobby maintained by the C.P.R. at Ottawa went down to defeat before the Progressives last week. The great railway corporation, which has always managed to get what it wanted at Ottawa, did not under-estimate the determination of the Progressives to get a square deal for the western grain grower, for it left no stone unturned to secure the abrogation of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. It put forward its full strength and lost.

The committee on transportation costs, as foreshadowed in last week's Guide, recommended as follows:

Suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, except with respect to the rates on grain and flour, for one year from July 6, 1922, with further suspension for one year by order-in-council, if in the opinion of the government the conditions existing at that time justified further suspension.

The Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on grain and flour to apply as from July 6, 1922.

That the railways and Board of Railway Commissioners should make an earnest endeavor to effect a substantial general reduction in freight rates.

That all the railways should co-operate in an effort to reduce the cost of operation.

According to the figures put forward by the railways there is still room for a general reduction in rates even with the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on grain and flour, and it is now up to the Board of Railway Commissioners to order further reductions, and the country will certainly expect further reductions to correspond with the presaged wage reductions.

The re-establishment of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on grain and flour is a clear-cut Progressive victory, although much credit is also due to some Liberal members who gave firm support to the demand of the Progressives. The government gave way before the stern, set purpose of the Progressives to fight to the last ditch for the most important part of the agreement. The C.P.R. offered to compromise; they offered a 20 per cent. reduction on freight rates. Hon. T. A. Crerar was adamant. It was the agreement rates or a fight that the government simply could not face. The government saw its own supporters wavering and an ending to the session that would have involved an intolerable political situation. The representatives of big business capitulated, and the Progressives will return to their constituencies with something worth many millions to the western farmers to show for their first work in parliament. They have secured a benefit to the western farmer and to the whole of the West that never would have been secured had the West not had its own special representation in the House, a representation that was not at Ottawa to play the game of a political party but to voice the just claims of the West. And in standing as a solid body in the House on this question the Progressives and Liberals with real liberal principles have shown that in the cause of public right as against privilege and financial power there is no East and West, but one common interest of the masses.

A Job for the U.F.M.

The one outstanding fact regarding the last Manitoba legislature to which the electorate must give heed was its hopelessly divided and unrepresentative character. Whatever opinions one may hold upon forms of government, it remains that under our constitution a government must have the support of the legislature, and the kind of government we get depends almost entirely

upon the kind of support it gets from the legislature.

The Norris government was a minority government. It had not a majority in the legislature, nor was the composition of the legislature such as to ensure co-operation in the public interest. It is absurd to regard such a legislature as adequately representative of public opinion, for there are no public questions upon which there could possibly be such division of public opinion as to create a legislature of several irreconcilable groups. The legislature, in fact, was divided into factions that in no intelligible sense represented divisions in public opinion upon matters of public policy.

This state of affairs can be and should be corrected by the U.F.M., the only body in the province that can properly correct it. The U.F.M. candidates can adequately represent the rural community, and they form a unit which in the House can speak for a unit outside the House. This is the very best form of representation. It is the essence of democracy and no improvement upon it is known. There are 39 U.F.M. candidates in the field, and every one can be returned if the farmers will only stand shoulder to shoulder and support their common cause. In the city of Winnipeg, eight Progressive candidates, pledged to the platform of the U.F.M. and to co-operate with the U.F.M. members in the next legislature, are seeking election, and it is certain from the reception given this movement in the city that they will stand high when the votes are counted.

A weak legislature is an expense and an irritation. It means frequent elections, uncertainty in public affairs with a corresponding effect upon business, and an inefficient public service. This has been the experience of the province during the last two years. Improvement lies with the farmers. It is in their hands whether we have after July 18 a legislature as hopelessly divided as the last or one that will support such a government as the province badly needs. It is the public duty of every farmer to do his bit towards making sure of the election of the U.F.M. candidate and thus make sure of rooting out a factionalism that is causing serious injury to the province.

The Session at Ottawa

Parliament was prorogued with the usual ceremonies last week, and the government, it may be believed, drew a breath of relief when the proceedings came to an end and the members had departed for their homes.

The promise of the Progressives to support all measures not inconsistent with their avowed political principles and to play no party game, gave Premier King a feeling of security in the early part of the session, but even he must have realized that the political tendencies among the supporters of the government which became evident as the session progressed and which became marked in the budget debate, and in connection with the Wheat Board and the Crow's Nest Pass agreement questions, are such as to render the life of the government at the best precarious.

The cleavage in the ranks of the Liberals is now patent to all observers, and it seems to be simply a question of time and political expediency for it to end in new alignments. To the Progressives must go the credit for stemming the tide of Liberal reaction and the dominance of the worst kind of Toryism, moneyed Toryism, at Ottawa. Except for them, it is safe to say, the Crow's Nest Pass agreement would have been entirely abro-

gated, there would have been no tariff reductions of any kind, steps would have been taken in the direction of returning to private ownership the National Railways, and Hon. W. R. Motherwell would have received ample support for his proposal to return to the patronage system.

The session has been significant in its indication of the futility of partyism. Liberalism could not be defined today in terms that would unify the Liberal party and not strain the English language, and the same can be said of Conservatism. Neither party stands upon a foundation of definite political principle. The names, as party names, have been emptied of meaning. That simple fact is the justification of the Progressive movement and the presence at Ottawa of a Progressive group. That group alone is the political bulwark against that invisible government which by reason of its economic power can easily become the real government of the country.

Manitoba's Finances

Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, has, to use a Rooseveltian phrase, "thrown his hat into the ring." He is out to defend his administration of the finances of the province, and he challenges any opponent of the Norris government to meet him in public debate on the financial policy of the government. The challenge is characteristic of Mr. Brown. He is long on bluff and short on judgment; that is his particular and, to his colleagues, embarrassing weakness.

Mr. Brown claims that the government cannot be accused of extravagance, because extravagance involves waste and the government cannot truthfully be said to have been wasteful. What is the use of quarrelling over terms. The essential question is: Has the government spent the money of the people to the best advantage, and has it tried to keep the cost of government at the point of greatest economic and social advantage? There is only one answer that will fit the facts: it has not.

Take the expenditure on the School for the Deaf. The school cost about \$950,000. It has about 150 pupils. It cost therefore \$6,000 a pupil. Does Mr. Brown contend that an expenditure of that kind is neither extravagant nor wasteful as compared with the actual economic state of the province?

In seven years the expenditure of the government has increased from \$5,698,059 to \$10,401,895, an increase of 83 per cent. During the last two years prices have fallen and incomes have been reduced, but the government expenses continue on the upward path. In the seven years the population has increased only 11 per cent. In other words the taxpayers are carrying a burden twice as heavy as they carried seven years ago and their capacity to carry it has been reduced in inverse ratio. Is that neither extravagance nor wastefulness on the part of the government?

In these seven years the public debt of the province has increased by \$34,073,848—120 per cent.—\$55.50 per head of the population—\$377.50 for the average family. Is there neither extravagance nor wastefulness included in that terrific increase? Does it not show that the Norris government simply ignored the economic outlook and went ahead spending the money of the people at a time when the dollar was worth less than at any time in the history of the country and conveniently forgetting that the return to what President Harding has called "normalcy"

meant in terms of prices the doubling of the debt and the impoverishment of the debtors. The Norris government has been guilty of both extravagance, in the shape of immoderate expenditure, and of waste in the shape of uneconomical expenditure, and Mr. Brown cannot escape from the plain facts by an adroit juggling of the figures.

The Wheat Board Act

The Canadian Wheat Board Act, which has just received the royal assent, differs from the act of 1920 in the omission of the compulsory features. That omission is to be filled in by provincial legislation, and the providing clause in this respect reads as follows:

This act shall come into operation as soon as two or more of the provinces shall have enacted such legislation as the governor-in-council may consider necessary or adequate to enable the board to have or enjoy such of the powers, rights and privileges which were possessed by the Canadian Wheat Board as constituted by the orders-in-council of July 31, 1919, and August 18, 1919, as the governor-in-council considers the board should possess in order to make its operations comprehensive and effective for the purposes intended.

The carrying out of the provisions of this clause seems to make necessary a consultation between the provincial governments of the prairie provinces and the Dominion government, for the governor-in-council has the last word as to the kind of legislation required from the provincial legislatures, and it is apparent that the legislation will have to be uniform for the concurring provinces. This means time, and it will be difficult for Manitoba to get over the elections and have a session of the legislature to pass the necessary legislation.

So much is left to the governor-in-council in the act that it is impossible to say what the ultimate constitution and power of the board may be. In the matter of finance, for example, the enabling act of 1920 provided

for government guarantee of repayment of funds issued by banks on order of the board, but the present act provides only that the board shall have power to receive advances from banks "upon such terms as may be stipulated with the approval of the governor-in-council."

The essential part of the statutory power of the Wheat Board has to come from the provincial legislatures and is even then subject to the approval of the Dominion government, a condition which makes immediate action on the matter imperative.

Combining Against the U.F.M.

A curious and significant feature of the campaign in Manitoba is the efforts that are being made in several constituencies by the two old political parties to unite on a fusion candidate. Despite what the leaders of Liberals and Conservatives have to say about the merits and principles of their respective parties, it is palpably evident that when they can unite on a single candidate they do not stand far apart in regard to either principle or policy—especially principle. In other constituencies there is a tacit agreement between Liberals and Conservatives not to oppose each other, and the result is in effect a fusion candidate who in some cases is a Liberal and in others a Conservative.

The intention in this arrangement whether deliberate or tacit is, of course, to unite for the sole purpose of beating the U.F.M. candidate. However much the old parties may dislike each other, they dislike the newcomer in the political field more, and with them it is anything to beat the farmers.

Against this little scheme of the old parties the farmers must exert all their strength. They have the power if they have the will to defeat the old parties either singly or in combination. It is all a question of standing together and pulling together steadily in one

direction. They have only to look to the proceedings at Ottawa to realize fully that they have nothing to hope for from the old parties and that as they did in the federal election last December so they must do on July 18 if they would secure as good results in the field of provincial politics as they have achieved in federal politics.

Ability to Pay

Hon. A. K. Maclean in his speech on the budget said: "I agree with the general proposition that taxation must be imposed upon those who can best afford to pay it; but I wish to emphasize the idea that this can be carried too far and by excessive taxation we may destroy the very sources from which we obtain our revenue." Now what on earth has a principle of taxation to do with the amount of taxation? The canon of ability to pay gives a method of imposing taxes, and if Mr. Maclean means that it is possible to carry the method too far he is simply saying that it is possible to impose taxation until it exceeds the ability to pay—a mere truism. What Mr. Maclean really means is that it is possible to have taxation so onerous that it may destroy its own sources, which is an entirely different thing to saying that the imposition of taxes according to ability to pay may destroy the sources of taxation. Manifestly if it destroys it is because there is not ability to pay; if there were ability there would be no destruction.

W. B. Lanigan, general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, maintained before the special parliamentary committee on freight rates that his company ought to have rates that would enable it to pay all expenses, fixed charges and usual dividends and have something left over for reserve, even in the worst possible year. When it comes to nerve the C.P.R. is without doubt the first among its corporation peers.



The Old Man Gets a Shock

The Meaning of Dominion Day

FIFTY-FIVE years ago on the first of July our nation was born. At its birth 33 physicians—the 33 Fathers of Confederation—were in attendance, and at a respectful distance there stood in waiting four million people who had thrown their hopes and fears into the lap of the gods.

Our fathers, who met at Quebec to frame the constitution for a new nation in a new world, were the best product of their age, limited, no doubt, by the conditions in the respective colonies which gave them their opportunity, but great in the spirit of compromise, in the desire to create an enduring monument to their labors, in the vision of a great nationality. They did their work and lived their lives in the shadow of their monument; and as they passed out of sight one by one, from failing hands they threw the torch asking us to hold it high. It is for us, born under the new conditions which they created, to keep alive their greatness by dedicating our lives to the progressive completion of their work.

The framework which our fathers raised was not free from human imperfection, but of this fact they themselves were conscious. It is rather a tribute to their wisdom that they could each forego some counsel of perfection and, in the spirit of give and take, make mutual concessions for the common good. This is ever the glory of free democratic discussion that out of the conflict of interest and will there shall emerge a common product, differing in detail from that which any idealogue would conjure up, but agreeing in those essentials which practical statesmen approve. "No constitution ever framed," said the Hon. George Brown, "was without defect; no act of human wisdom was ever free from imperfection; no amount of talent and wisdom and integrity combined in preparing such a scheme could have placed it beyond the reach of criticism. And the framers of this scheme had immense special difficulties to overcome. We had the prejudices of race and language and religion to deal with; and we had to encounter all the rivalries of trade and commerce, and all the jealousies of diversified local interests. To assert, then, that our scheme is without fault would be folly. It was necessarily the work of concession."

The Spirit of Confederation

We, who stand, as it were, upon one end of a bridge that spans a thousand miles between the fruitful lands of the East and the fertile lands of the West, who see the divisive influences of geography and of history, who feel the confused welter of races all about us, cannot place too much emphasis upon the value of this frank spirit of mutual concession and compromise with its fundamental note of optimism. Without this spirit our Federal Union could not have been achieved, without it the union cannot be maintained. It was this spirit which made England one. It was the same spirit which united England and Scotland, and the lack of it which divided England and Ireland. It was this spirit which enabled Great Britain to combine empire with liberty and distinguished her from the imperial nations of Europe. But the Fathers of Confederation whose actions embodied this spirit were not blind to the nature or importance of their action. Speaking in the Canadian parliament on the Quebec resolution, Brown contrasted the birth of the Canadian nation with the birth of the modern nations of Europe in the following eloquent passage: "And well, Mr. Speaker, might our present attitude in Canada arrest the earnest attention of other countries. Here is a people composed of two distinct races, speaking different languages, with religious and social and municipal and educational institutions totally different; with sectional hostilities of such a char-

A Few Thoughts on Canada's Fifty-fifth Birthday on the Heritage Bequeathed by the Fathers of Confederation---By Prof. D. C. Harvey

acter as to render government for many years well-nigh impossible; with a constitution so unjust in the view of one section as to justify any resort to enforce a remedy. And yet, sir, here we sit, patiently and temperately, discussing how these great evils and hostilities may justly and amicably be swept away for ever. We are endeavoring to adjust harmoniously greater difficulties than have plunged other countries into all the horrors of civil war. We are striving to do peacefully and satisfactorily what Holland and Belgium, after years of strife, were unable to accomplish. We are seeking by calm discussion to settle questions that Austria and Hungary, that Denmark and Germany, that Russia and Poland could only crush by the iron heel of armed force. We are seeking to do without foreign intervention that which deluged in blood the sunny plains of Italy. We are striving to settle for ever issues hardly less momentous than those that have rent the neighboring republic and are now exposing it to all the horrors of civil war. Have we not then, Mr. Speaker, great cause of thankfulness that we have found a better way for the solution of our troubles than that which has entailed on other countries such deplorable results?"

Imperialist Forebodings

But there were prophets of evil in those days, as there are in ours, who foretold immediate dissolution of the Empire whenever any progressive step was suggested. When our reformers struggled for responsible self-government, that sacred birthright of Englishmen, there were not wanting those who identified their own selfish interests and lust of power with the fortunes of the Empire, and declared "that the adoption of the plan proposed by the Earl of Durham must lead to the overthrow of the great colonial Empire of England." When our fathers were struggling to establish the noble principle of religious freedom—a free church in a free state—there were not wanting those who cried that we were creating a godless nation that would immediately take the high road to perdition. So, too, in the Confederation era a great cry went up that the "confederates" were disguised rebels trying to deceive the Mother Country into granting us our independence; and independence to them had some sinister meaning; it seemed to mean not the spirit of a self-reliant people

future in which Canada, now become a nation, would assume an ever-increasing importance in the eyes of the Mother Country, until at last she should become a friendly partner in a great Imperial Commonwealth.

A Permanent Alliance

"When this union takes place we will be at the outset no inconsiderable people. We find ourselves with a population approaching four millions of souls. Such a population in Europe would make a second or at least a third rate power. And with a rapidly increasing population—for I am satisfied that under this union our population will increase in a still greater ratio than ever before—with increased credit—with a higher position in the eyes of Europe—with the increased security we can offer to immigrants, who would naturally prefer to seek a new home in what is known to them as a great country, than in any one little colony or another—with all this I am satisfied that, great as has been our increase in the last 25 years since the union between Upper and Lower Canada, our future progress, during the next quarter of a century, will be vastly greater. And when, by means of this rapid increase, we become a nation of eight or nine millions of inhabitants, our alliance will be worthy of being sought by the great nations of the earth. I am proud to believe that our desire for a permanent alliance will be reciprocated in England. I know that there is a party in England—but it is inconsiderable in numbers, though strong in intellect and power—which speaks of the desirability of getting rid of the colonies; but I believe such is not the feeling of the statesmen and the people of England. I believe it will never be the deliberately expressed determination of the government of Great Britain. The colonies are now in a transition state. Gradually a different colonial system is being developed—and it will become, year by year, less a case of dependence on our part, and of overruling protection on the part of the Mother Country, and more a case of a healthy and cordial alliance. Instead of looking upon us as a merely dependent colony, England will have in us a friendly nation—a subordinate but still a powerful people—to stand by her in North America in peace or in war."

Thomas D'Arcy McGee

Of all the Fathers of Confederation

our aggregate population. We have more Saxons than Alfred had when he founded the English realm. We have more Celts than Brien had when he put his heel on the neck of Odin. We have more Normans than William had when he marshalled his invading host along the strand of Falaise. We have the laws of St. Edward and St. Louis, Magna Carta and the Roman Code. We speak the speeches of Shakespeare or Bossuet. We copy the constitution which Burke and Somers and Sidney and Sir Thomas More lived or died to secure or save. Out of these august elements, in the name of the future generations who shall inhabit all the vast regions we now call ours, I invoke the fortunate genius of a United British America."

From the day of his whole-hearted adoption of Canada as his home till the night of his tragic death, this great Irish-Canadian watched and labored to bring forth a happy and tolerant but vigorous Canadian nationality. And before he died he had the satisfaction of seeing the dawn of the new spirit in the high and honorable ground upon which most of the colonial statesmen discussed the Canadian Union.

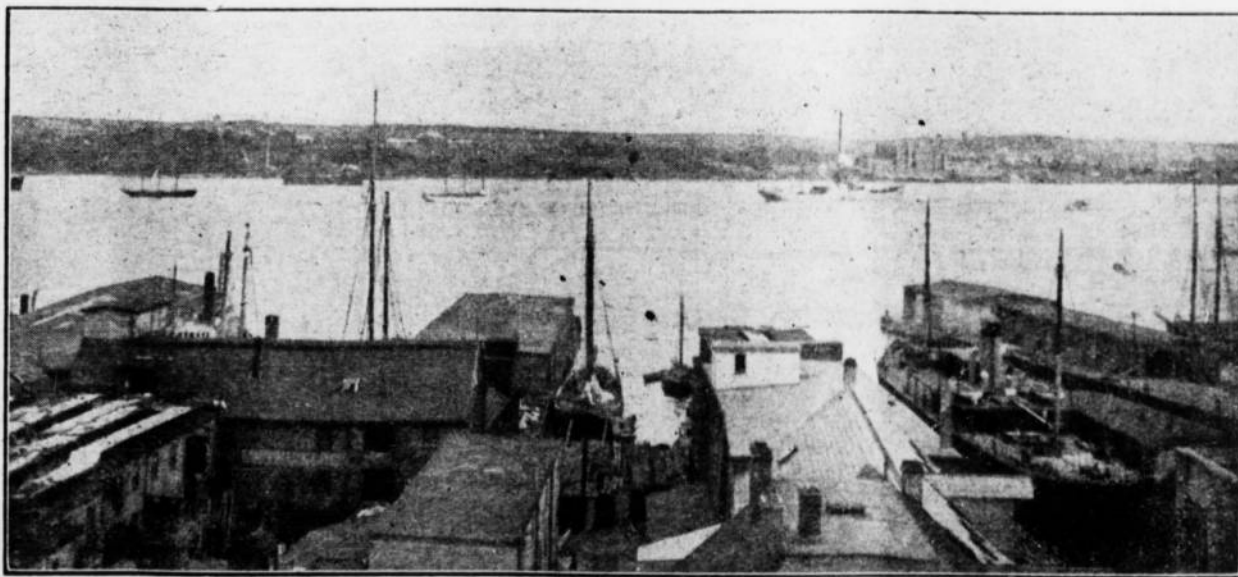
To him the two great foes of a Canadian nationality were "honest ignorance and dishonest ingenuity," those who might be misled by fear of annexation or independence and those who inspired such fears in order to protect their own personal vested interests. To combat such interests whose strength he recognized, he bent all his energies, believing that the federal principle could be so adapted as to promote internal peace and external security and to call into action a genuine, enduring and heroic patriotism. He saved others, but himself he could not save. Had he lived 50 years longer, as well he might but for the rude hand of an assassin, his heart would have burned within him as he read of the imperishable glory which had been shed upon Canada by her soldier sons far over in Flanders fields.

The Clash of Nationalities

But among the Fathers of Confederation there was one who feared that Canada and the Canadian spirit could never win completely the allegiance of the many peoples who came to our shores to found new homes amongst us. To him it was unthinkable that this new love should win them from their first affection.

"We have a large class," said Dunkin, "whose national feelings turn towards London, whose very heart is there; another large class whose sympathies centre here at Quebec, or in a sentimental way have some reference to Paris; another large class whose memories are of the Emerald Isle; and yet another class of people whose comparisons are rather with Washington; but have we any class of people who are attached or whose feelings are going to be directed with any earnestness to the city of Ottawa, the centre of the new nationality that is to be created? In times to come, when men shall begin to feel strongly on those questions that appeal to national prejudices and passions, all talk of your new nationality will sound but strangely. Some other older nationality will then be found to hold the first place in most people's hearts."

This fear was no idle one and if Mr. Dunkin had lived 50 years longer and seen at least 50 new nationalities come to live amongst us the future would have seemed still darker to him. To us it is a challenge to our manhood, our intelligence and our sense of fair play. It is a challenge to us to make Canada worthy of our new subjects, and the Canadian spirit strong enough to win our adopted children by the same love and tact with which we hold our own. Then we can come forth frankly and



seeking to assume more and more its legitimate share of the duties and responsibilities of its partnership in Empire, but the spirit of revolt against parental guidance and the denial of all the common ties of race, tradition and moral outlook. But to these croaking pessimists our fathers had a ready answer. In the great speech in which he commended the Quebec resolutions to the Canadian parliament, Sir John A. Macdonald repudiated all such weakness and pictured a bright

none deserves to be considered more kindly by us than Thomas D'Arcy McGee the prophet of our Canadian nationality. With all the Celtic fire of his race he preached in season and out of season the coming of a new nationality, the sons of Canada, who should unite in themselves the harmonious strains of the great races who shared with us their offspring content to see them fused into a new nation through the generations yet to be. In one of his great speeches he said, "Analyze

News from the Organizations

U.F.A. Sunday

Special services and meetings were held by many locals throughout Alberta on U.F.A. Sunday, at which special music was given and sermons and addresses by ministers and U.F.A. speakers.

President Wood addressed a meeting at Crossfield, and H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary, spoke at Pincher Creek. An evening meeting at Claresholm was addressed by Premier Greenfield. Harmattan local heard Rev. Mr. Parkes and N. S. Smith, M.L.A. L. Peterson, M.L.A., and Rev. C. Hoekin both spoke to the Bow Island local meeting. A joint meeting of five locals at Redcliff was addressed by Rev. C. F. Orman, with special musical service. W. H. Tompkins, of Central office, spoke at Glenmore.

Reports have also been received of special services held at Gem, Talbot, Bulwark, Coronation, Fleet Community Church, Glenevis Community Hall, Glen-gile school, Springvale, Wavy Lake, Eastervale, Rosevale, Strome, Bassano, and in the Chautauqua tent at Olds. An open-air service held near Alliance was attended by about 600 people.

U.F.A. Notes

A successful box social was given by the Harmattan U.F.A. recently. At the previous meeting N. S. Smith, M.L.A., spoke on the roads problem, and A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., on provincial legislation.

The report of the egg circle in connection with the Sion U.F.A. local, given at a recent meeting, showed that in a period of two and a half months over a thousand dozen eggs had been shipped.

Geo. McLachlan, M.L.A., addressed a well-attended meeting of Goldthorpe local recently, giving a comprehensive account of the work of the late session of the provincial legislature.

R. O. German, U.F.A. director for Red Deer, has addressed meetings of the Halkirk, Science Mound, Sylvan Lake, Lyncoot, Erskine, Stewartwyn, Clive and Model locals, where he discussed organization work, co-operative buying and the grasshopper menace. The meetings at Science Mound and Sylvan Lake especially were well attended.

Sedgewick Demonstration Farm

In view of the report that the Sedgewick Demonstration Farm is to be closed down, the Sedgewick U.F.A. local recently passed a resolution to be forwarded to Hon. Geo. Hoadley, minister of agriculture, asking that a change be made in the administration of this farm. They ask that operation be confined to lines within the reach of the average farmer, and that separate and detailed accountings of operations be made available to the public.

Shypenitz Local Re-organized

Shypenitz local of the U.F.A., near Kaleland, has been re-organized, and the following officers elected: President, George Burlo; secretary-treasurer, Elias Kiriak.

To Have Road Repaired

Strathmore U.F.A. local at their last meeting appointed a delegate to attend the next meeting of the municipal district council, to lay before them the desirability of having the road south from Strathmore put in better condition. Arrangements are being made for a big picnic and sports day.

Hauling Cream Co-operatively

Evergreen U.F.A. local at their last meeting discussed at length the question of shipping cream. It was decided that the members combine to ship their cream co-operatively to one creamery, and a committee was appointed to obtain the best possible terms from the nearest creamery. The cream will be hauled direct to the creamery. Collecting points were decided upon, and the members in turn will make the return trip. In this way the members will save a good deal of time during the season, as otherwise they would have to make a trip once or more a week, instead of once in six or eight weeks.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Central Board Meets

A circular has just been sent out over the signature of the Central secretary from the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to all local secretaries, which reviews the proceedings of the Central Board at its recent meeting, and of which the following is an abbreviated copy:

The Central Board of the association held a meeting at Regina on June 14 and 15, when the new outline for the organization districts was agreed to. These districts, with the provincial constituencies contained in them, are as follows:

No. of Dist.	Director	Address	Provincial Constituencies
1—	Thos. Teare	Marquis	Thunder Creek and Morse.
2—	E. J. Crook	Amulet	Bengough and Willowbunch
3—	C. H. Stuart	Weyburn	Weyburn, Estevan, Souris and Cannington
4—	I. B. Cushing	Riceton	Moose Jaw County, Milestone and Francis
5—	Geo. Burden	Moosomin	S. Qu'Appelle, Wolseley, Moosomin, Pipestone
6—	John Holmes	Asquith	Saskatoon County, Biggar and Rosetown
7—	I. Sherrick	Balcarres	L. Mountain, Touchwood, N. Qu'Appelle and Pheasant Hills
8—	W. J. Orchard	Tregarva	Hanley, Arm River and Lumsden
9—	A. J. McPhail	Ladstock	Wynyard, Yorkton and Saltcoats
10—	G. A. Hope	Wadena	Vonda, Humboldt, Wadena, Canora and Pelly
11—	J. H. Wesson	Maldstone	Lloydminster, Turtleford, Jackfish Lake, The Battlefords and Redberry
12—	A. Baynton	Duck Lake	Shellbrook, Rosthern, Prince Albert, Kinistino, Mel-fort and Tisdale
13—	C. G. Stollker	Wilkie	Cutknife, Wilkie and Kerrobert
14—	M. McLachlan	Swift Current	Happy Land, Maple Creek and Swift Current
15—	J. P. Robinson	Cadillac	Cypress, Notoken and Gravelburg
16—	W. T. Hall	Surbiton	Kindersey and Elrose

The locals which have their place of meeting within any constituency will be classed as in the organization district containing it; but there should be no serious disruption through changes that are brought about hereunder, because it is not contemplated that district conventions will be held this fall, but that their place will be taken by meetings to be held in each of the smaller organization units—the provincial constituencies.

The adoption of the provincial constituency as a unit of organization in the association has no direct relationship to provincial political action, but is purely a policy of organization adopted to establish more compact organization units, and to enable us to hold meetings in the smaller units which all members can, by motoring, attend with a minimum of inconvenience.

Meetings are being held this summer in thirty-two of these constituencies, in each of which a constituency chairman, to be known as county organizer, and a committee of organizers working under him, probably one for each municipality, will be elected. As the holding of these gatherings will entail very considerable additional expense on the association, an appeal is to be made to all locals for a contribution towards these expenses on the basis of 25c per member.

The Wheat Board

The board spent a great deal of time in giving very careful study to a number of questions intimately affecting grain marketing and legislative control thereof, and by way of indicating its willingness to accept something less than complete national control—since it has become fully evident that that cannot be secured—and in order to encourage the government of Saskatchewan in this connection, the following resolution was passed:

"This board greatly regrets that full national control of wheat and wheat products as under the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919-1920 has been declared ultra vires of parliament; and,

"Whereas, the federal parliament has concurred in the recommendations of the committee on Colonization and Agriculture regarding the creation of a wheat board; and,

"Whereas, the board can come into operation only upon action by the governments of at least two of the provinces;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the provincial government be appealed to to call a session of the legislature at the earliest possible date for full consideration of the matter, and if, under the legislation finally passed by parliament it appears practicable by provincial action to concentrate the sale of wheat of Saskatchewan in the said board, with safety to the interests of the farmers and the province, it is recommended that the necessary legislation be promptly enacted."

Canada Grain Act

Dealing with the question of legis-

lative control of the grain business, and the decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, that section 215 of the Canada Grain Act, re licensing and bonding of grain dealers, is ultra vires of parliament, the board was forced to the conclusion that there is practically no protection to the farmer under these clauses, because the decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal now stands as law, and unless and until this decision is reversed by a higher court, no grain dealer can be forced to take out a license or be bonded. The board therefore saw fit to warn the farmers generally by passing the following resolution:

"Under the present status of the Canada Grain Act and the uncertainty that exists with regard to the enforcement of its provisions, this board views with grave concern the possibility of inadequate legislative protection in marketing the now growing crop, and issues a solemn warning to all persons concerned to exercise every precaution in consigning their grain only to those grain firms of whose financial standing and integrity they have assured themselves."

Premier Dunning Sympathetic

The board appointed the president and secretary a committee to confer with the premier and government of Saskatchewan on the question of the possibility of regulating the grain trade of the province by provincial authority, at least in so far as the federal authority lacks jurisdiction. This conference was had with the premier and several members of his government following the board meeting, and the whole question was fully discussed. Premier Dunning inviting the Central executive of the association to make specific recommendations on the two points of licensing and bonding for the protection of the farmers. Mr. Dunning also invited the executive to give careful consideration to the federal legislation about to be passed in re the creation of a Wheat Board, as soon as it is finally enacted, and to give his government the benefit of its considered opinion at the earliest date possible. He showed every disposition to do all that can be done to establish compulsory centralized marketing if the federal legislation to be passed makes this possible and feasible in the interest of the grain growers and the province.

Representation of Producers

Anticipating that some kind of

Wheat Board will probably be created, and feeling that the producers should have a fuller representation numerically than they had on the old Board, the Central board passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the proposed Wheat Board to be created under the recommendation of the standing committee on Colonization and Agriculture of Parliament is to have no control of flour and other wheat products;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the federal government be memorialized to give the milling interests no representation on the Board, and that the Board should contain a majority of producers' representatives from the provinces involved."

Internal Association Matters

Treasurer Lowthian presented to the board the financial statement of the affairs of the trading department of the association as at May 31 last. As has been the case in every year since the association entered business the earnings of the first six months of the year have not been sufficient to cover the cost of operation. The treasurer expressed the confident opinion, however, that as usual the larger business of the second half of the year will more than recover the deficit of the first half.

A great deal of time and earnest consideration was given to the question of the association and provincial political action. It was decided by resolution that a statement of the principles and objects of the association as they relate to provincial political matters be prepared, and that the secretary should prepare a draft of the same for consideration by the directors to be passed on officially at a later date.

Constituency Meetings and Political Action

It is evident that there is still some measure of misapprehension amongst our members as to the true position of the association on the question of provincial election politics. In some quarters it is even stated that the Central officers are urging the locals to action.

The decision to use the provincial constituency as a convenient unit of organization for the association, with a chairman and a committee for the district, had nothing to do with the entry or otherwise of the association into provincial politics. But the decision of the association last February to assist its locals if they desired to put candidates into the field led the directors to intimate that the locals would have an opportunity at the constituency meetings of the association to decide whether or not they desire to run a Grain Grower candidate in the next election. Beyond this the Central has taken no action in the matter. Under the present policy all initiative must come from the locals in the constituency, and all responsibility for carrying out their action if decided on must remain with them. Neither advice nor assistance will be given by Central except on request, and no propaganda urging action is being made. It seems that there is no desire to organize a political party with centralized domination, but only to clear the way for free and spontaneous expression of the farmers and others who agree with them in endeavoring to represent themselves in the legislature.

About U.F.M. Candidates

The opposition are doing their worst to discredit our candidates and weaken the faith of the people in them. The Portage Graphic refers to the conference of candidates as a caucus of a kind good to keep away from. The Farmer's Advocate joins the chorus and gives an indiscriminate slam to half a dozen of the men nominated. It will be well for the farmers to consider the source and the objective of such attacks.

It is a matter of common knowledge, and no one knows it better than the editors of these papers, that the U.F.M. political method is genuinely democratic. The organization in each constituency at a representative convention chooses its man, with no strings on it from the Central Office or from the

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Is Sweet Clover a Safe Feed?

Ontario Butter Makers Raise Cry Against Sweet Clover. Veterinarian Examines Disease said to be Caused by this Valuable Forage Plant

GUIDE readers who receive eastern farm papers will be aware of the attention which this question is receiving in Ontario at the present time. Since its introduction as a cultivated forage crop, half a dozen years ago, sweet clover has spread with amazing rapidity in the "Banner province." In some sections it is now grown on practically every farm. Until the season just passed it seems to have been used with no untoward results. Last year, however, complaints arose from independent sources—complaints of so grave a nature that they cannot be overlooked, and the Ontario Agricultural College is now conducting an enquiry.

The charge, which seems in some instances at least to be well founded on fact, is that sweet clover pasture or silage taints the milk of dairy cows. Most of the trouble ascribed to pasturing occurred last year during the hottest summer weather from June 15 to July 15. The Woodstock creamery rejected milk from several patrons on account of high acidity and a noticeable taint. Other milk, not quite so seriously affected, was condensed in the hope of eliminating the objectionable odor and flavor, but even the condensed product was unfit for sale. The same creamery has sent out a circular advising against the use of sweet clover.

Farm Paper Investigates

A representative from one of the Ontario farm papers went into the Woodstock district and found that some farmers who were feeding sweet clover liberally were turning in milk to the

creamery quite free from taint. In comparing the methods followed at farms where opposite results were obtained he gives it as his opinion that the trouble may be traced to two things. The first of these is the manner in which the sweet clover is fed, the second is the care given to the milk after it is drawn.

With regard to the feeding of sweet clover, it is curious to note that when silage first became popular, creameries universally condemned it and raised every possible difficulty against the sale of milk from silage fed cows. Since that time dairymen have learned how to cure and feed silage so that the quality of milk is not in the least bit affected. At a later date turnips were taboo, but now it is only the careless man who has trouble from this source. When the creamery men were reconciled to turnips, someone launched a general indictment against the practice of feeding fresh cut clover. All of these difficulties have been surmounted and the present instance will be no exception. All that can be said at the present time is that cow owners should not depend upon sweet clover as the sole roughage. The Ontario farmers who have been able to turn their cows on sweet clover in the morning after milking, then change them to some other pasture in the afternoon as well as giving some grain, have not experienced trouble. Some of the Woodstock patrons who had been having the most trouble, had their milk accepted after adopting this method.

Continued on Page 13

Removing Stones from Land

"I have moved stones off the land," says the subscriber who forwards this idea, "with every sort of power in common use. In the early days it was with oxen. Later on we used horses, and lastly a tractor, but through all the changes our equipment remained the same. We lifted all the stones we could into a low wagon box; the stone boat was then requisitioned and two of us working together rolled what stones we could on that; stones larger than we could handle were snaked off with a logging chain. But the device illustrated herewith beats them all so far as the stones of over 100 lbs. weight are concerned.

"Two men can load rocks that weigh nearly a ton. It is simple but O.K. Take three 3x10, 10 feet long, and bolt together. Use for cross bars some angle irons which you may get from an old bfrder, using three pieces of this iron, one at each end, and one in the centre. This makes a platform 3x10 feet, leaving the planks about two inches apart. Hang this under the running gear of your wagon.

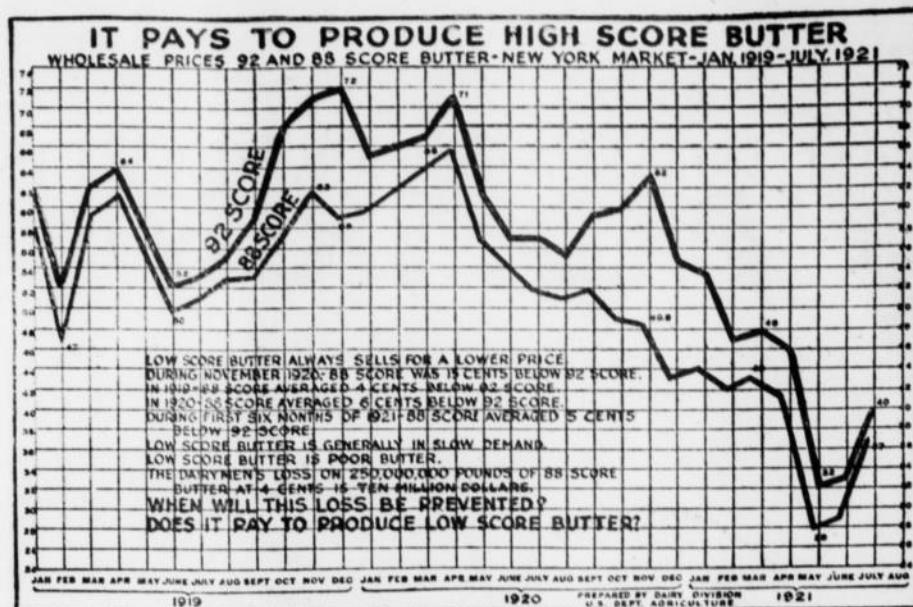
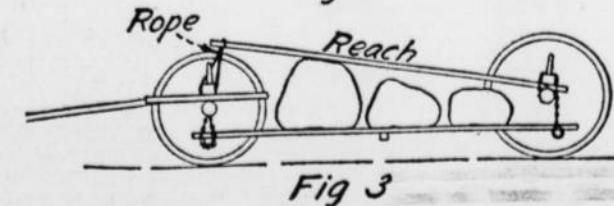
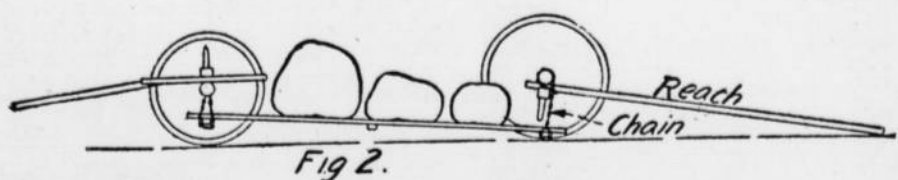
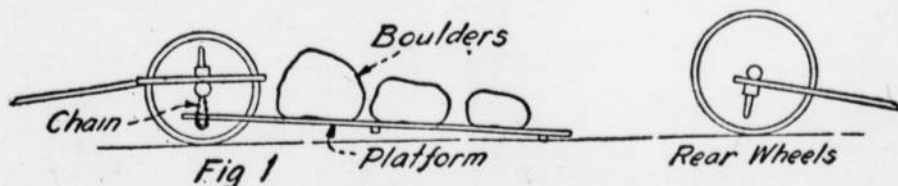
"Use a chain at front end. Fasten one end of chain to cross bar between planks; take it around front axle, putting it through where the reach goes in and down to platform; fasten to cross bar between the other two planks.

Have front end about 8 or 10 inches from ground.

"To fasten rear end, the cross bar at the rear end of planks should project out about two or three inches. Then take a chain with a ring in each end. This chain should be the right length to let the platform to the ground when you tip your reach back over, as shown in Figure 2. Put ring on one end of cross bar, then take chain up from back of rear axle, and in between axle and bolster right by thimble under hounds, and back over axle on other side and down to platform. When you put chain on in this way it will raise platform about 10 inches from ground when reach is taken back, as shown in Figure 3.

"You will see in Figure 1 that the rear gear is taken away. This is why the chain should have rings in end, so you will have room to roll boulders on platform. You may use a chain and team if they are very large.

"When you have rocks on the platform, pull your rear wagon in position, put rings on ends of cross bar as shown in Figure 2. You may fasten a rope in end of reach; it will be easier to pull reach back in position of Figure 3. There is no need of kingbolt, as the reach does not come down in place. You may tie it down with rope."



Lost! 10 Million Dollars A Year

By American Butter-Fat Producers

It has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture that ten million dollars a year are being lost through the production of low score butter. With high quality cream your creamery can make higher score butter, which not only commands a higher price but is in greater demand; therefore they can afford to pay you more.

One of the greatest aids in producing high quality cream is a clean separator. The De Laval is exceptionally easy to keep in a clean condition, and in addition it will

- skim cleaner for many more years than any other;
- skim milk clean at lower temperature than any other;
- deliver a higher testing cream, which is more acceptable to the creamery and easier and less costly to ship;
- and deliver a cream which will make better butter.

A De Laval also lasts longer and turns easier than any other. Built in a variety of sizes, with hand, power or motor drives. See your De Laval Agent now about getting a new De Laval. It will soon pay for itself. Sold on easy terms.

The De Laval Company, Ltd.

MONTREAL PETERBOROUGH WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Sooner or later you will use a

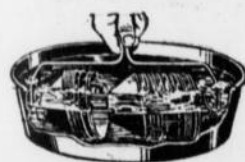
De Laval

Cream Separator and Milker



The De Laval bowl is as simple and easy to clean as a teacup. It is completely unassembled in cleaning, and every part is smooth, visible and easily reached. The whole bowl is thoroughly washed in a few minutes.

The bowl shell is a single piece and the combined bowl bottom and central feed shaft is a single piece. The discs are very quickly cleaned and easily handled with a simple transfer device. This device, which permits of washing and rinsing the discs as a single piece, is a very great convenience and its use is restricted to De Laval machines.



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WINNIPEG
CANADA

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US

ESTABLISHED 1852

And be **FULL WEIGHT**

ASSURED OF **CORRECT TESTS**

24 HOUR SERVICE

SATISFACTION

EGGS—WE PAY CASH FOR STRICTLY NEW LAID EGGS.

One Man Can Move 300 to 800 Bushels of Grain An Hour With the

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

Elevate, clean and grade your grain in one operation. A powerful fan does all the work. Only one moving part. No buckets, chains or gears to get out of order. No inside scooping necessary. One man can move it. Assembled or taken down in five minutes. Costs only half as much as old style elevators. Pays for itself in a few days.

FREE! Send name today for FREE Booklet describing the Liberty Grain Blower and special 1922 price offer.

LINK MFG. CO., Dept. L, Portage La Prairie, Man.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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Northern
ONE-PIECE
Overalls

Take the
Fear of Dirt
Out of any Job.

Sturdy materials, properly cut and made.

Your dealer has them, or can get them

Northern Shirt Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

Tie This Tag To Your CREAM CAN

Our Bonus for Sweet Cream is
ELEVEN CENTS per pound Butterfat

CRESCENT
PURE MILK

COMPANY, LIMITED
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FROM _____
POST OFFICE _____

Guide Classified Users are Boosters—Why?

Chasing the Scrub in Ontario

County Organizations Make Big Headway with Assistance of Breeders

ONE direct result of the "Better Bull Campaign" inaugurated by the Ontario Department of Agriculture has been to promote a healthy competition between several counties, the aim of which is to gain the honor of being the first county without a scrub or grade bull within its boundaries. The first scrub-free township has already been reported from Huron county, but a clean county is as yet unknown north of the American boundary.

Oxford County is making a spirited bid for the honor. The initial step in Oxford was the formation of a county Livestock Improvement Association. An intensive three weeks' educational campaign was carried out, covering every corner of the county. Speakers were brought in from the outside and the "better bull idea" was advertised with such force and insistence that the public was put in a state of mind favorable for a genuine clean-up. Sixty breeders pledged themselves to trade six-months' bull calves for scrub bulls then in service.

Assessors Survey County

The next requirement was a survey of the county in order to locate the scrubs. The job was given to the assessors. In nine out of ten townships they co-operated valiantly. In the tenth township the district representative organized a survey which took two weeks to complete, allowing one to make an appreciative estimate of the services of the assessors. Each assessor was furnished with a questionnaire asking for the following information:

1. Do you own or use a registered bull?
 2. Do you own or use a pure-bred bull that is not registered?
 3. Do you own or use a grade bull?
 4. What breed and age is your bull?
- No one who paid local taxes was able to dodge the net spread for scrub bull owners.

One unforeseen result of this concerted action was that a number of men sold their scrubs and purchased pure-breds before the assessment was made so that they would not go on record as growers of ill-bred stock.

As the movement was backed largely by breeders of pure-bred cattle, some farmers were a little suspicious that it was a scheme to find a market for surplus pure-breds. These doubting Thomases did not see how breeders could afford to give away pure-breds for scrubs of much lower market value. The pure-bred men came out in the open and announced that they expected as the result of this campaign that farmers would demonstrate at home to their entire satisfaction that pure-bred sires were more profitable and that these men would provide a future market for the breeders who were enterprising enough to take a temporary loss.

All the sires offered by the breeders were inspected by a select committee and had to come up to a certain standard of conformation and good breeding. One danger to the permanent success of the campaign was thus avoided.

The Second Year

The campaign is now in its second year and is being conducted on a little different basis. It was not to be expected that the breeders would continue to offer good bulls indefinitely and this year the men who are exchanging bulls are paying \$50 minus the value of their scrub bull. The Department of Agriculture, Toronto, also makes a grant of \$25 toward such an exchange, the breeders getting about \$75 for the bulls they offer.

What were the results of the first year's work? In one township, North Norwich, the percentage of grades in service was reduced from 29 to 12. Those remaining at the end of the first year were personally canvassed by members of the committee and it is said that there will only be six or seven scrubs in service at the end of this year and all of these will be in the hands of the poorest farmers only. Brantford township showed a similar reduction from 30 to 14 per cent. In these two townships 98 herds changed for the better.

And why all this organization to choke good bulls down everybody's throat? Whose business is it, anyway? Every one admits that compulsory herd improvement would be the highest-handed sort of autocracy. But the case of the pure-bred vs. the scrub has been established beyond peradventure and every sort of persuasion that will bring about the building of a community reputation for better cattle looked good to these Oxford county men. It is more than a case of local pride. A reputation for good cattle brings in its train cold, hard, shiny dollars. If Oxford county wins in the race to be the first scrub-free county, all the effort spent by her farm leaders will be richly repaid.

Incidentally one cannot refrain from noting the service which a district representative can give in promoting a campaign of this nature.

Truth-in-Fabric

In the Republic to the south, legislators seem to have been as expert as Ottawa law-makers in devising means of shelving popular legislation which conflicts with the interests of certain privileged minorities. They have been talking about a truth-in-fabric bill for the last two years but it has not yet been enacted into law. However, a United States Supreme Court decision has been handed down which will have far-reaching importance. This case has been going the rounds of the lower courts for a few years, every effort having been made by certain interests to get a decision which would permit a continuance of the dishonest branding which now goes on. The public has no faith nowadays on the name behind a piece of goods. The helpless consumer expects his Merino socks to be made largely out of a kind of wool that negroes pick off Georgia bushes, and any man that buys all-wool-and-a-yard-wide goods in the belief that it had its origin on the back of a sheep will surely find that it is himself and not the sheep that have been fleeced.

In the particular trial referred to, the manufacturers admitted that the "Merino" goods were misbranded and as a matter of fact were not made entirely of wool, but declared that it had become the universal custom in the trade to use names of this description. An effort was made to prove that there was no such thing today as the Merino breed, that it had lost its identity. The sheep men were on solid ground here. The court decision, it is said, will have a favorable influence in accelerating the passage of the truth-in-fabric legislation which sheep raisers are demanding.

Two Views on Export Bacon

Editor, Guide: If The Guide publishes many more articles like that interview given to Mr. Abel by Thomas Olson you might as well refuse all swine advertising except for Yorkshires. I also heard this Olson speak from the better bull train and his talk was even more one-sided, with half-truths and misrepresentations, than Mr. Abel's article. He showed a select Yorkshire bacon type that could, with a different color, head, and a little shorter legs, have been a Berkshire or Tamworth.

It is very evident that a Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Association is at the bottom of most of this bacon type propaganda and Mr. Olson was sure working for them. He did not emphasize correct feeding methods, which are very necessary to produce bacon hogs, and he carefully avoided the fact that Denmark is a dairy country. He did not tell farmers they should milk about five cows to every brood sow in order to raise pigs of equal quality.

All most farmers got from his spiel was that they should raise Yorks or white hogs, and they would not know the difference between the excellent type of pig he showed and the extremely long, sway back, cat-hammed razor back which is so common the past few years.

I have no fault to find with good Yorkshires. The right type in the hands of a good feeder (especially the man with plenty of skim-milk) cannot be beat, but when a man states they are the only

breed that will produce Wiltshire sides he is only giving his own opinion and is not telling the real truth.

Every one who reads U.S. farm papers knows they are breeding a longer hog and topping the market with 200-pound hogs, and the short lard hog is not popular.

All of our Berkshires and Tamworths trace back to stock imported from England, and there is no evidence that Yorkshires are getting a premium over them on the British market.—Mark W. Bailey, Druid, Sask.

Editor, Guide:—I have read your report of the interview with Thomas Olson in regard to the necessity of breeding a certain type of swine in order to take advantage of the market which England affords. Speaking from my experience as a London baker and caterer, I can endorse the statements made. Canadian bacon is rejected in Britain on account of lack of uniformity in saltiness and cure. I think it is easy to see that lack of uniformity in size increases the difficulty in obtaining uniform cure. The market is there and the article that meets with approval will meet with ready sale.—W. J. Thompson, Lloydminster.

Fream Says Hustle Applications

E. J. Fream, Alberta's new Drought Area Commissioner, issues the following advice upon taking over the very important duties created by the act providing relief for farmers in debt.

"One point which should be emphasized is the need for immediate action on the part of those intending to avail themselves of the provisions of the act, and it is recommended that the farmer or his creditor should at once take the matter in hand, so there will be plenty of time to check up all the work.

"If application is made at once, the commissioner will be able to attend to all the details of the case and, with the proper spirit of co-operation and confidence, arrive at a settlement or understanding which should be satisfactory to all parties concerned. If too much time elapses before such application is made it will mean that harvest will be here, that the grain is ready to market and that no agreement has been made. In such cases it is reasonable to suppose that dissatisfaction and unnecessary expense will ensue. It is just as easy to take this in hand at once, and the suggestion has been made that it is better to have the applications in the hands of the commissioner before August 15th next.

Do Not Sign Documents

"It is quite probable that cases will arise where farmers are asked by insistent creditors to sign some kind of a document, the impression being that this will not make a great deal of difference anyway but that it might establish greater confidence between the farmer and the creditor.

"Such a document may be all right, but on the other hand it may be one which will cause trouble in the near future and make conditions considerably harder for all parties concerned in arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

"A good policy to adopt at the present time is that no agreements or documents of any kind should be signed until advice has first been secured regarding same, and it would be a good idea to secure such documents and send them to the Commissioner, Drought Area Relief Act, Calgary, for examination and information thereon, before completing them. This will not mean very much delay, but at the same time it may save considerable trouble in the future and if this is so then the delay is well worth while.

"It is necessary for the individual to make the first move in securing relief. The Drought Area Relief Act is not intended as a panacea for all evils, neither will it automatically apply to every person in the area coming within the act. It is necessary to make application to the commissioner before the commissioner can do anything for you, and this is a very important point which should not be forgotten."

If the members of a co-operative society would seek to give as much service for its welfare as they expect to get out of it in financial advantages they would receive in benefits far more than they ever anticipated.



What Would the Price Tag Say?

—if Tractors Were Priced According to Their Cost per Year of Service

FARMERS everywhere face the same problem. Here is a "low price" tractor with flashy inducements, on one hand. Here is a "quality" machine—a long-life machine—at a reasonable price, on the other hand. Which tractor is the best investment—which costs the least in the end? Here is the answer:

Imagine tractors priced on the cost per year of service. Add up the cost of fuel, oil, repairs, loss of time, depreciation, etc., for one year on each tractor. (Remember that the longer the life, the less the depreciation.) Then compare these totals—or real prices. These prices would tell a different story. Many so-called "cheap" tractors would be exceedingly expensive. "Quality" tractors would prove their real economy.

OILPULL

The Cheapest Farm Power

The OilPull saves at least 39% in fuel; saves 50% in upkeep; averages 10 years and more of service, according to authentic investigations and comparisons. This is real economy.

Mail the coupon for further facts and a copy of our booklet, "Triple Heat Control." Then let our dealer show you why the OilPull is the cheapest tractor to own.

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The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, alfalfa and clover hullers, husker-shredders and farm trucks.

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Dept. M Address Nearest Branch.

Please send free copy of "Triple Heat Control" Booklet.

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Address.....
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The Progressive Campaign

Continued from Page 4

ownership of public utilities, but it believes that enterprises of this character should not exceed the actual needs of the public. Public utilities which outstrip the public demands become a burden upon the taxpayer; when they are kept within such demands they can be made self-sustaining. The U.F.M. is prepared at all times to investigate the possibilities of public enterprises, but it will not endorse proposals that are calculated to become a public burden and of which the expense is out of all proportion to the public benefits.

13. Time and again the farmers have declared themselves in favor of provincial ownership and control of the natural resources of the province, and they stand for the development of the resources in ways and means that will serve best the public welfare and protect public right.

14. Taxation has become a matter of paramount importance to the agricultural community. The U.F.M. is not pledged to the removal of any particular tax or to the imposition of any specific new tax. It is pledged to a

complete and systematic survey of the present sources of revenue and to see that taxation is fair and equitable in its incidence. The main thing, at the present time, is to bring the cost of government within revenue, and to practice in the sphere of administration what everyone is preaching to the individual—economy. To that the Progressives are pledged.

15. The plaint of the old political parties is that the U.F.M. has no right to enter provincial politics as an organization. The farmers have no apology to offer for doing so; rather is it felt that they might have gone into provincial politics earlier with benefit to the province. The farmers in their locals have been studying public questions and they feel that they have an important contribution to make to public life. They have adopted principles which bear vitally upon all public questions, and they have felt it their duty as citizens to do their share in securing for the province the best administration possible.

16. The farmers of Canada have injected into politics new methods founded on sound democratic principles. Their own organizations, founded to

promote rural welfare in all its phases, are political organizations only in the sense that political action is one of the means by which that welfare is served. Political action is as completely governed by the combined locals of the several constituencies as the other functions are governed by the conventions. There is and can be no hand-picking of candidates; the members decide and the members put up the campaign funds as one of the duties of citizenship, and because support of the candidate is recognized as one of the duties of citizenship, the expense of election is reduced to a minimum through the large amount of voluntary help. The day of machine-made politics is gone, and the Farmers' Movement is responsible for its disappearance. But, make no mistake, it will return if the farmers fail to live up to the principles of their organization. The U.F.M. is being tested in this election. The U.F.O. and the U.F.A. stood up to the test and came through with flying colors. The U.F.M. must show that it can follow their excellent lead.

17. To work in co-operation with the U.F.M. a Progressive Association has been formed in Winnipeg on the initia-

tion of the local Winnipeg branch of the U.F.M. This association has nominated eight candidates to run in Winnipeg, all of them being prominent in the public life of the city. G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, who needs no introduction to the western farmer who has been active in promoting the interest and welfare of the farming community, is the candidate who furnishes the link between city and country, and his candidature is the assurance of the good faith of the Winnipeg association. The U.F.M. has welcomed this new organization and with it the success of the Progressives on election day is assured. But not without work. If the members of the U.F.M. would follow the example of the U.F.O. and the U.F.A. and give Manitoba the third farmer government in the Dominion, it is in their power if they set themselves to the task, take off their coats and go right to it.

Manitoba's Increasing Debt

The financial record of the Norris government in Manitoba has been one of gross extravagance. In the year

1914, under an admittedly extravagant and corrupt government—the Roblin administration—the current expenses of the province amounted to less than \$5,700,000, while under the Norris administration expenditures have steadily increased until in 1920 and 1921 they averaged over \$10,500,000 a year. In addition to this the public debt of the province has been increased by leaps and bounds, and in the six years from 1915 to 1921 the present government has borrowed more money than all previous administrations put together since the creation of the province in 1870.

The Debt Classified

The figures given below show how the debt has been increased from year to year. They are given under three separate headings, with the total in the last column. In the first column is shown the amount invested in revenue-bearing enterprises, such as the telephone and power systems, government grain elevators, etc. In the second column are the amounts borrowed by the government for judicial districts, chiefly for the erection of court houses,

and for drainage districts. The various judicial and drainage districts of the province are responsible for the payment of interest and principal on these amounts, and the municipalities which comprise them are levied upon each year for the purpose. In the third column will be found the amounts borrowed by the province for non-revenue-bearing purposes, such as the erection of the parliament buildings and other public institutions.

The amount of the provincial debt for each of these purposes on November 30 of each year was as follows:

Year	Revenue Bearing	Drainage and Judicial Districts	Non-revenue Bearing	Total
1915	\$12,247,711.33	\$6,076,962.32	\$ 9,998,599.99	\$28,323,273.64
1916	12,247,711.33	6,093,680.32	12,054,881.99	30,396,273.64
1917	11,885,354.70	6,113,680.32	13,197,835.32	31,196,870.34
1918	13,170,354.70	6,176,962.32	14,543,553.32	33,890,870.34
1919	15,020,548.20	6,096,962.32	15,780,359.82	36,897,870.34
1920	24,850,548.20	6,376,962.32	18,473,359.82	49,700,870.34
1921	30,515,548.20	6,676,962.32	24,737,359.82	61,929,870.34

Unproductive Investments

The above figures are taken from the public accounts of the province, and the classification is that adopted by the government. An examination of the items included as revenue bearing, however, reveals the fact that a number of these are not actually of that description. There is, for instance, an item of \$750,000 contributed by the government under the Soldiers' Taxation Relief Act. The interest on the money borrowed for this purpose is paid out of the provincial treasury, and it is classified as a revenue-bearing investment on the ground that the government may, if it sees fit at some future time, recoup itself for this expenditure by a levy upon the municipalities. The so-called revenue-bearing items also include stock in the Rural Credits Societies (approximately \$25,000), and in the Farm Loans Association (\$250,000), neither of which have up to the present paid any dividends, and an investment of \$1,750,000 in the provincial hydro-electric power system, which is at present very far from yielding a revenue to the government. If these items are added to the non-revenue-bearing debt, that total will amount to \$27,512,359.82, as at November 30, 1921, an increase of over \$17,500,000 during six years of Norris government.

panied by influential local men and effective workers. No candidate should ever be allowed to dig his own way about. It is up to his supporters to see that he is accompanied and introduced.

4. Planning for the meetings of the campaign, arranging itineraries, securing speakers, making arrangements for halls, etc., and seeing that somebody gets the local advertising well done.

5. Taking whatever steps are necessary to secure from every local point its due proportion of the campaign fund early in the campaign. To neglect this is to endanger the whole campaign. We

cannot afford not to live up to our principle of financing our candidates, and the gathering of the fund should be energetically undertaken and carried to completion.

The Duty of the Local

Is your U.F.M. local active in the election campaign? There are a number of things you ought to be in on by this time.

1. The local board should have arranged for complete canvass of its area so that the claims of our cause will be put up to every man and every woman.

2. There should be a live group in every polling subdivision looking after the electorate, commending our cause and our candidate to everybody.

3. Somebody locally should have some campaign literature on hand available for any who may need it. The new pamphlet—a comprehensive review of the whole situation may now be had from Central at 75 cents a hundred or \$7.00 a thousand.

4. Your board ought to know that efficient scrutineers are appointed for every polling place.

5. As a local you should take concerted action to attend and boost every U.F.M. campaign meeting within range.

6. Some of your leaders should be on your candidate's list of speakers. This is the people's affair. You are the people.

7. It is high time that your local had done its bit toward the campaign fund of your constituency. Our well-established principle is that we finance and elect our men. Don't think of collecting a campaign fund at the last minute or later than the last minute. Do it before the nomination day.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

provincial executive. In every rural constituency this method has been followed. Regularly called and representative conventions in each case have nominated their men. In spite of all allegations the nomination of these men in every case has been on the U.F.M. platform. No one is a U.F.M. candidate who does not endorse the platform, and at the recent conference the unity on this point was complete and absolute. The men elected unquestionably have the confidence of a majority of the organized farmers in their respective constituencies, and we can well afford to discount by 95 per cent. any and all rumors that may be started by those whose main object is to defeat them. It is a poor thing to accept enemy talk about traitors and reactionaries in our ranks, especially when we know exactly why the suspicious yarn is being raised. Our men are the majority choice of their fellow electors and it is up to us to trust them and give them the fullest chance to make good.

U.F.M. Constituency Committees

In a few cases the U.F.M. constituency committee appears to be so quiet and modest in its operations that nothing is heard of it. Perhaps this may be good tactics, but it may be suggested that there should be some evidence that it is at work. In other constituencies the committees working with the candidate are doing such things for the cause as the following:

1. Getting in touch with every local board and seeing to it that any necessary work in the local area is being done. In many cases a meeting with each board, or with the local, may be worth while.

2. Arranging to man every local poll especially where no U.F.M. local exists, with a view to canvassing and winning support for the candidate.

3. Seeing that the candidate in his visitation of the constituency is accom-



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You can now get this box of
WITCH HAZEL
Toilet Soap

for twenty-five cents (3 cakes in a box)



For Healing the Skin and Improving the Complexion. Delicately perfumed with pure flower odors.

Buy Your Strawberries
Direct PER CRATE. . . \$3.25
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Raspberries Ready Now per crate \$4.00

We are booking orders now for all varieties of B.C. FRUITS. If you have not received our 1922 price list, write for one today. Take advantage of our system and SAVE MONEY on your Canning Fruit.

Liberal discount allowed on club orders.
WRITE FOR OUR PROPOSITION

British Columbia Orchard and Garden Co.
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Daily Payments for Cream

When you ship your Milk and Cream to City Dairy Ltd., you do not have to wait for your money, or take chances that you will not get it, when it has accumulated to such a sum that the cream buyer cannot pay promptly.

We make daily settlements and pay you on the very day your cream is received, on a basis of highest grading, correct weight, top prices and a big premium for extra quality.

Ship Your Cream to
CITY DAIRY LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN.

James M. Carruthers, President and General Manager
James W. Hillhouse, Secretary-Treasurer

DRINK
Chinook Beer
AND
Buffalo Brand Soft
Drinks All Flavors



Look for the label with the horse-shoe.
IT STANDS FOR QUALITY
Calgary Brewing & Malting
Co. Limited
CALGARY - ALBERTA

X TRY X
THE
MONARCH
X LUMBER CO. LTD. X

BLACK LEG 100% PROTECTION FOR LIFE
from one vaccination with
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Is Sweet Clover a Safe Feed?

Continued from Page 9

In regard to the handling of milk, everyone knows how readily freshly drawn milk will absorb gases. Left in a stable for even a short time in hot weather milk has the power of accumulating a wide variety of most objectionable odors and flavors. The strong aroma of sweet clover is no exception. Regardless of the use of sweet clover, it is an established practice where quality of milk is aimed at, to remove milk to a cool place at a distance from the contamination of stable odors. This old safeguard removes another possible source of sweet clover trouble.

The question of fatalities arising out of the feeding of sweet clover has been investigated by Dr. F. W. Schofield, Toronto, who contributes an article on the subject to the June issue of the Canadian Veterinary Record. The observed cases fall into two sharply defined groups. The symptoms in one group resemble those of hemorrhagic septicaemia. Swellings appear, usually in the region of the kidneys, inside the flank, or about the shoulder joint. There is an absence of heat or pain. The temperature does not rise above normal. The pulse is accelerated. The sick animal eats indifferently. Just before death there is marked weakness, the animal lying down and dying quietly.

The other type is difficult for the average farmer to detect while the animals are alive. They become anaemic and the blood fails to clot properly. On this account minor injuries and operations like dehorning and castration terminate fatally.

But Dr. Schofield's conclusions are most significant for the farmer. He says, "In all cases of the disease, which have followed the feeding of sweet clover ensilage, the latter has been very coarse and infected with mould. In the case of disease following the use of sweet clover hay, the quality has been good in several cases, but mould could always be detected. The presence or absence of mould is something upon which the farmer is not a capable judge. Its detection is not always easy, and frequently the owner has stated that the hay was entirely free from mould when careful examination revealed its presence. Sometimes the coarser stalks have to be split, when mould is found in the centre of an apparently healthy stalk. As far as is known the feeding of a fine ensilage or a fine hay free from mould has never produced the disease."

The cying need of the western livestock industry is a good pasture crop. Sweet clover in all other respects holds out a great promise to beef and milk producers alike. It is devoutly to be hoped that the enquiry of the O. A. C. will completely re-establish this new crop in the esteem which we have learned to regard it.

Prevention of Dockage

I read the article in The Guide of March 22, entitled, Why Pay this Tax, very carefully, but did not find any plan suggested which will compare with one I have been following for a number of years. I have never seen a weed seed screen in a thresher which did the job until I tried ordinary mosquito wire, and since I tried that I have not been bothered with pig weed, or any other small black seeds in my grain bins.

All zinc sieves leave too much surface for the small seeds to ride over on, and wild oats and split kernels of wheat will try to pass through the holes and wedge fast and stay there, but with the fine wire cloth there is no room between the holes for the seeds to ride over, and the meshes are too small for grain to start through so as to get caught.

If the sieve frame is in good condition, and the wire tacked on closely, and the frame well fitted in its place no grain will pass through under the machine, and it is hard to find a small weed seed in the grain bin.

As suggested by The Guide article, the bulk of the wild oats can be blown out of wheat, but for those who have buckwheat in their grain I can see no way to remove it except with a good fanning mill or a cleaner in the eleva-

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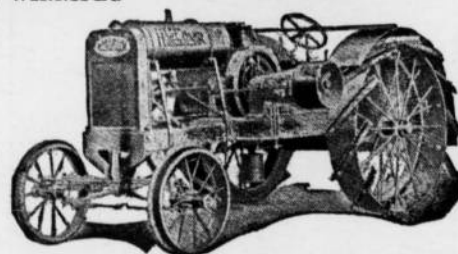
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tor, and it must be given plenty of time in passing over the sieves, but it makes splendid feed, and if there is much in the grain it pays well to clean it out and keep it on the farm for feed. Proper summerfallow will eliminate the buckwheat.—W. D. Trego.

In support of his contentions Mr. Trego forwards grading statements for his three ears of wheat from the 1921 crop. Of these, two graded No. 1 Northern, no dockage, and one graded No. 1 Northern with one per cent dockage.

Economies in Grasshopper Fight

Prof. E. H. Strickland, entomologist in charge of the grasshopper campaign in Alberta, in a report to the provincial minister of agriculture, makes some important observations with regard to economies which can be effected in mixing and applying poison bait.

"Despite the hot days," says Prof. Strickland, "the nights have been cold and the grasshoppers are not feeding to any extent until comparatively late in the morning, with the result that much of the bait that has been scattered soon after sunrise has dried out before feeding begins. When the soil

is moist and the nights are warmer, the early applications give the best results, but, under existing conditions, a greater killing will be obtained if the bait is scattered between 6:30 and nine in the morning when the hoppers have begun to feed, but have not scattered extensively. Bait applied later in the day dries out so rapidly that its effectiveness is quickly lost, and any that is applied in the evening when the grasshoppers are feeding very little, is almost entirely wasted.

"Though it has been recommended that the salt formula be given a trial in all districts in order that the expense of the campaign may be reduced wherever possible, there are many districts in which the farmers are afraid that it may not be effective and they are still using nothing but the more expensive molasses formula. This is unfortunate since in several places the salt bait has proved as satisfactory in every way as the molasses and its use is greatly reducing the cost of control in those districts. In the province of Manitoba where an extensive campaign has been conducted for the past three years, no molasses has been used since 1919 and the grasshoppers have been

practically exterminated over large areas by the sole use of the bran, sawdust and salt formula. It is therefore urged that this material be given a more general trial. In all cases the molasses can be reduced to one gallon and the salt increased to five pounds per hundred without appreciably affecting the value of the bait.

"We have found in former years that when the hoppers are half grown, they are more strongly attracted to salt and that they will feed more extensively on sawdust. For this reason a further economy can be practiced, viz., that of reducing the bran and increasing the sawdust in the bait. Recent experiments, conducted in a district where the majority of the hoppers were already in the second stage, showed that as large numbers were killed by a bait composed of 1-3 bran and 2-3 sawdust treated with salt and arsenic as by the more expensive 50-50 formula containing molasses. We would recommend that this also be tried in every locality and when it is found to give satisfactory results that it be used to reduce still further the heavy expense in connection with controlling the grasshoppers."

Combating Couch Grass

Your article on couch grass in a recent issue was interesting to me because of an experience which I had with that efficient and industrious pest on a farm near the mining town of Drumheller, Alta. The soil there is a heavy silt, very fine grained and heavy. The soil is so fine that when wet it feels, between the fingers, like axle grease; when just a trifle moist it is sticky. It can be worked with cultivating machinery only when the surface is dry.

The first year I was there was dry. Couch grass did not start rapidly in the breaking. That year was followed by a succession of wet years. Turning the sod over wet killed the other prairie grasses and gave the couch grass the whole field. It promptly proceeded to take it and for a time I felt that it had me beaten and was going to take the farm. By the time it got dry enough to disc, the couch grass had formed a solid mat which the disc could not cut through, and disking the surface only cultivated and encouraged the already self-confident pest. I think it would have cost more to cultivate the land during those wet years than I could have gotten out of it if I had not found that my redoubtable enemy had a vulnerable spot. Your article does not mention it, so I thought I would call your attention to it.

I read everything that I could lay my hands on with reference to couch grass, including botanical studies of its life habits, and in that way discovered that the running root is not perennial as is commonly supposed. Each running root throws out new plants at its joints and having completed that task dies, but at the same time that the old root dies the new plants which it has started throws out new running roots. This gives the plant the reputation of having perennial running roots which is not based on its life cycle. When the young plants are started the old running root dies. At this time the parent plant is maturing its seed and is in the weakest condition of the year. At the same time the young plants starting on the old root system are small and have not developed running roots of consequence.

Don't Start Too Early

I found that to plow couch grass land early in the season increased the growth of the grass. That might not be true in a sandy soil which could be well worked at that time of year, but it is true of a silt soil which is too wet and sticky to work easily in the spring. But couch grass plowed just as it has developed its seed head and when the old running root is dead can be killed as it cannot at any other time of year. I found that it did not pay to start too early and that if I let it go too long some of the seed ripened before I was through with the plowing and other seed heads, too green to produce growing seed, stuck out between the furrow slices and matured after plowing time. So I adopted this method: I left a third of my land each year for summer-fallow and let it lie till the couch grass had completely formed its seed heads, but before there was any developed seed in them I cut it with a mower.

Couch grass is of little value for hay so I let it lie and plowed it under as green manure if it were not thick enough to interfere with the plow. I plowed it with a breaking plow and laid it as flat as I could, then ran an eight-foot float over it made of four planks, three of which were level and the fourth, which was the front one, tilted up enough to avoid catching broken sod. This eight-foot float was weighted with stones till it was as heavy as the horses could pull.

No other cultivation was given the summerfallow till just before harvest when it was plowed across the furrow of the first plowing. A neighbor of mine who had a disc plow used it for this cross-plowing. It broke the ground up more than a mouldboard plow, but not having a disc plow I used a mouldboard stubble plow with a rolling coulters and the result was satisfactory. After this second plowing the land was worked down as fine as time permitted. When left in this condition for wheat the next spring very little couch grass appeared in the wheat, but there was always enough in the low moist places to give it another start. For killing the grass, far better results were obtained by sowing the ground to rye immediately after the second plowing. But even if one does not care to raise rye, the method is effective, for in wheat, on land so treated, there is less couch grass than in wheat sown on the original breaking of the prairie.—W. I. Thomas.

The Meaning of Dominion Day

Continued from Page 7

repeat to our new Canadians the immortal words of Joseph Howe:

"You who owe your origin to other lands cannot resist the conviction that as you loved them so will your children love this; and though the second place in their heart may be filled by merry England, romantic Scotland or the verdant fields of Erin, the first and highest will be occupied by the little province where they drew their earliest breath, and which claims from them filial reverence and love."

A Political Nationality

It was the faith of these men that we would go on becoming ever more self-reliant and self-determining, and during the past half century much has been accomplished in that direction. And yet the young Canadian has not been fully conscious of either the magnitude of his task or the greatness of his responsibility. Ten years ago he could hardly give an intelligent definition of a Canadian. He was beginning to feel that he was not an Englishman or a Frenchman, an Irishman or a Scotchman. He knew he was not an American. He was puzzled and not a little worried by the number of hyphenated Canadians all about him, and in the spirit of self-criticism he stirred uneasily. All this introspection and self-examination was intensified by the war and now the Canadian is conscious that he is a Canadian, that a Canadian nationality is something distinct and that it has a distinct contribution to make to the history of mankind. In order to make his rightful contribution to the future he has turned with a new interest to the past and there he finds that Canadian nationality is and must be a peculiar nationality, a nationality which Sir Etienne Cartier described as "a political nationality"—a nationality based upon neither race nor religion, but upon the common memories of the past and common hopes for the future. On the community of interest between our Canadians who speak English and our Canadians who speak French our nationality must be based. Our national consciousness must be the outgrowth of our common lot.

A Common Heritage

French and English share the honor of exploring and conquering the wilderness for civilization. From earliest times French and English ships rivalled each other in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic Coast. For a century and a half they struggled for supremacy in Canada and on Hudson's Bay. Let us forget the tradition of enmity in mutual admiration of the noble deeds of that heroic age. The enmity was the enmity of England and France, the noble deeds are ours for they were performed on Canadian soil.

French and English emulated each other in opening up these western plains. If Lord Selkirk planted the first settlement in the Red River Valley, it was La Verendrye who first discovered the junction between the Assiniboine and the Red. So, too, if MacKenzie discovered the north-west passage by land, he was rowed to his destination by French-Canadians; and in the struggles between the trading companies of Canada it was the yeoman service of the *coureurs de bois* that enabled the business instinct of the Scot to appropriate the wealth and establish the future of this last great West.

Then, too, we waged a common struggle for the assimilation of British institutions to Canadian conditions. Though the French at first lagged behind, because they did not understand them, ultimately they came to see their value and to insist upon obtaining them, so that now all enjoy in common our criminal and commercial law, free education, free religion and above all responsible government.

We are both operated upon by the same climate, the same distances from the Mother Country, the same national rivalry to the south. All these forces when seen in the light of our common history should enable us to discover a common soil for the growth of a national spirit, a nationality that will reduce unnecessary friction to a minimum—through a "will to co-operate." "We have done great things together, we would do still greater; and this is the essential condition of nationality."

In building for the future we cannot dissociate ourselves from our past. "A nation is a partnership between the living,

the dead and the yet unborn." If this be true, the lines of our development can be indicated at least in general terms.

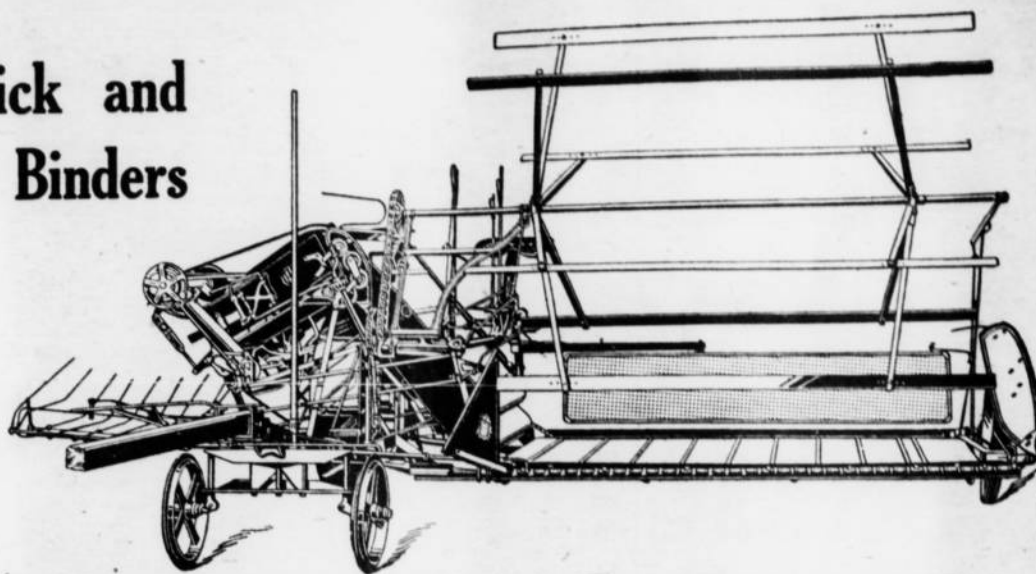
Canada, as we know it, owes its origin to the spirit of adventure which brought us overseas and has been built up by the spirit of liberty which we inherited from those who won the Great Charter from King John, made the Grand Remonstrance to King Charles and presented the Bill of Rights to King William. That spirit of liberty enabled us to win liberty of the press, freedom of religion and responsible government. That spirit should be transmitted by us, the living, to the generations yet unborn. It remains for those generations to justify our partnership in the British Commonwealth of nations.

Manitoba Candidates

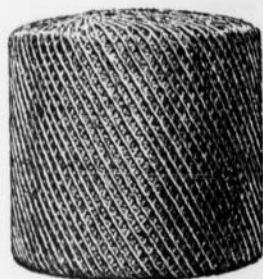
In the last issue of The Guide appeared short paragraph biographies of 34 of the U.F.M. candidates now appealing for the support of the electorate. Three more are herewith added. On account of the lateness of nominating conventions in Killarney and Swan River the information relating to these candidates has not come to hand.

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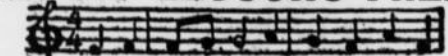
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The Countrywoman

Alberta's New Women's Director

Of particular interest to the people of Alberta is the appointment of Miss Jessie MacMillan as director of Women's Extension Work in the Department of Agriculture.

Owing to her excellent qualifications and wide experience, Miss MacMillan is exceptionally well qualified to look after the interests of women's organizations. Born in Aberdeen, Miss MacMillan received her early education in that city, later taking special courses in the Heriot Watt College and the Edinburgh School of Domestic Economy. Beside this training she secured first-class certificates in physiology, hygiene, ambulance work, home nursing and invalid cookery. After filling the role of health inspector and lecturer on sanitary subjects, she came to Canada to work with the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A. as secretary of ocean travelling.

Later Miss MacMillan came to Alberta where she resided for a short time before being appointed to her present position. To her has been entrusted the reorganization of extension work, so that all women's societies may receive the full benefit of the aid the government offers. In a new country such as this the problems of the home are so varied and complex that much educational work is waiting to be done. The Department of Agriculture is anxious to provide the women of the province with their share of assistance and so has appointed Miss MacMillan as director of women's extension work. Apart from her wide experience and thorough training, Miss MacMillan's personal charm will immediately commend her to the women of Alberta.



Miss Jessie MacMillan
Director of Women's Extension in Alberta

Relaxation in Summer

After being shut up in the house for six months, every woman longs to spend as much time as she can in the great out-of-doors. With the extra men and the additional summer work a breathing space seems out of the question, but when days commence at five o'clock and end at dark, a mother owes it to herself to have a little relaxation. Every woman has something she likes to do best, so the recreation will vary with the individual. In order to enjoy it, the work of the home has to be carefully planned.

The commencement of the summer is the time to take stock of the week's work so that the necessary recreation can be arranged for. The wise person simplifies everything she possibly can. Take the washing for instance. Lots of people think that white is the only thing for summer wear and that frilly, light clothes are appropriate garments for children. In reality, artistic blues, greens, pinks and mauves are even more attractive than white and need no boiling. There are now many pretty styles so constructed that the dresses may be ironed flat. There are also fabrics which do not require ironing. One woman said lately, "I always used to dress my children in immaculate white suits, but nearly killed myself keeping them clean. My husband wanted me to study his favorite hobby with him, but I was always too busy and now am sorry I missed his companionship. I can see that it was wasted energy on my part."

When it comes to meals, more economy in time and energy can be effected if sufficient thought is given to the matter. Many country women say that if you want plain food come to the farm. After having eaten meals in prairie homes for years we do not entirely agree with the statement that the keynote of rural fare is simplicity. In many cases unnecessary work has to be done because meals are not planned in advance. In summer drop

cakes take far less time to make than cookies; while tea biscuits dropped from a spoon save rolling, cutting and washing the rolling pin and board. Uniced cakes should taste just as nice as those which are frosted. A morning of intensive baking saves heating up the kitchen in order to make fresh batches of food more frequently. By systematic planning many less important things can be eliminated so that a mother may have a little time for herself or the children.

X-Ray and Cancer

During the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, held in Winnipeg recently, the cure of cancer by X-ray treatment was discussed by experts. Dr. G. E. Richards, of Toronto, gave an

interesting paper on the work being done in England, France and Germany. "While X-ray and radium are not specific cures for cancer," said Dr. Richards, "in some forms of this disease the percentage of cures over a five-year period has been as high as 80 per cent., which is much higher than with previous methods. Taking all cases of cancer together, however, in all stages, the percentage is lower than this, amounting to about 35 per cent. Some kinds of cancer do not respond nearly as well as other forms of the same disease—that is, individuals vary, but the present method is very much superior to former methods, thus marking a great advance in cancer therapy. Further improvements are possible and much better results are expected in the future."

Dr. Richards gave figures to show the results of treatment given. "Cancer of the breast, 66 per cent. cured; cancer of the female pelvic organs, 35 to 80 per cent. cured, depending upon the stage in the disease at which treatment was undertaken; cancer of the pancreas, 50 per cent. cured; cancer of the stomach, poor results; sarcoma, as high as 80 per cent. cured, also depending upon the stage at which treatment was given."

The world is anxiously awaiting a positive cure for the dreaded disease, but the men of science who are spending their lives searching for a sure means of relief have as yet found nothing that can be relied upon as a cure-all. The interest being shown by the public is a good thing, because they are learning that life can often be prolonged if the disease is discovered early enough. Physicians everywhere realize the great value of an intelligent public opinion in this matter and so are doing much to keep the people informed about the findings of experts.

The Tubercular Cow

Health authorities everywhere are trying to impress upon the public that tuberculosis can be transferred from cattle to humans. The avenue through which the infection comes is the milk. The germs when taken into the body get into the blood stream via the digestive system and travel around until they find a weak spot where they make an attack. Thousands of deaths have been caused by using infected milk, while many more people are crippled for life, simply because they did not know or did not find out that their cows were tubercular.

Strange as it may seem to anyone in the country, city dwellers are usually safer than their cousins on the farm, for the large urban dairies are compelled to ensure their customers' milk by pasteurizing it. On the other hand, it is safe to say that the majority of farm families do not know whether their supply of milk is free from disease. The damage that can be done by using milk from infected cows is illustrated by the following facts: Out of a certain family of seven children five are suffering from various forms of

Miss M. Bayington Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Scalp

"I was troubled with a scalp trouble for several weeks. It broke out in pimples and my hair fell out. My head itched and burned a great deal. I tried different remedies without success. I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and sent for a free sample which helped me. I purchased more, and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Marian Bayington, Prentiss, Maine, Feb. 27, 1921.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes and Cuticura Talcum to powder and perfume. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Before bathing, touch pimples and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment. Dry and dust lightly with Cuticura Talcum, a powder of fascinating fragrance.

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References: Dominion Bank, Summerland, B.C., or R. G. Dun & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

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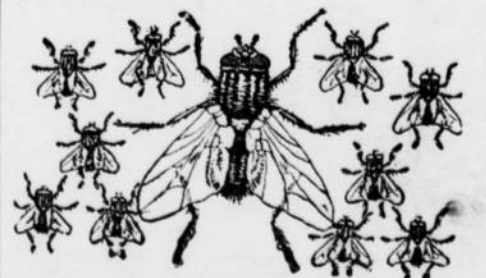
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Easy Now to Rid Your Place of Flies

Widely Known Scientist Discovers Wonderful
Chemical That is Fatal to Flies. Not
a Poison—Harmless to Stock.

Flies are one of the most dangerous and annoying things with which the farmer has to contend. Now, through the discovery of E. R. Alexander, widely known scientist, you can rid your house and barns and livestock of these pests almost instantly, and with no trouble at all. This discovery is in the form of an organic chemical that is fatal to flies and similar pests, such as chiggers, mosquitoes and moths.



This new discovery, which is called Alexander's Rid-O-Fly, is not a poison. Though it kills flies like magic, farm animals and human beings are not affected by it at all. In addition to killing these insects, Rid-O-Fly is a strong repellent. Flies will not come near stock or buildings where Rid-O-Fly has been used. Rid-O-Fly is particularly valuable for cows and horses, as it is a known fact that flies do untold harm to these animals.

So confident is Dr. Alexander that his discovery will rid your house, barns and livestock of these pests that he offers to send a \$2.00 supply for only \$1.00, on the guarantee that if Rid-O-Fly does not solve your fly problems it will cost you nothing. A big Toronto Bank guarantees the reliability of this offer. Just send money order, check or currency for \$1.00 to the Alexander Laboratories, 5002 Terminal, Toronto, Ont., and this introductory offer will be mailed at once.

tuberculosis and thus are likely to be handicapped for life. The two that have escaped are the oldest and the youngest—the former never touches milk, while the latter has not yet been put on cow's milk. This state of affairs is nothing short of tragic.

A short time ago the animal from which the family obtained its supply was slaughtered and was found to be badly infected with tuberculosis. Another bovine kept with this cow was discovered to have the same disease, while a pig fed

on skim-milk also became infected. Even the family cat, which consumed a considerable amount of milk, was a victim.

This evidence goes to show how deadly it may be to put off having dairy cows tested for tuberculosis. Health is priceless—with it we are useful citizens, without it we are burdens to our families and the nation. The question of a pure milk supply should be thoroughly discussed by women's organizations of all kinds, for it so vitally affects the lives of children and adults.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Canada Grain Act

The Editor.—In yours of May 31 you have an article on the Canada Grain Act by J. B. Musselman, in reply to a correspondent from Weyburn in the Regina Leader.

That article gives the story of the resolution the S.G.A. convention passed quite correctly, but does not give the reason for the necessity of that action.

On page six of the same issue you give more information than Mr. Musselman has done and quite clearly show that the Canada Grain Act is in serious danger and is actually of very little value as a protection to the farmers in its present condition.

Mr. Musselman admits this in his letter, and my complaint is that the executive of the S.G.A. have neglected the interests of the farmers in not having brought this matter before the provincial and federal governments before.

Especially do I consider them negligent in that the doubt of the constitutionality of this act should have been, and in all probability was, known to the association officers some time before the elevator company referred to decided to contest the act. This being the case I consider that immediate action, regardless of any other influence, should have been taken by our executive to render such portions of that act valid, either provincially or federally, as may have been necessary. That would have saved considerable trouble to the Association as we all would, then, have stood loyally by our officers. As it is, farmers are making plain and forcible statements of crookedness somewhere, which, as a Grain Grower, I do not like.

We have had three sessions of the legislatures of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan in the last two years and this question was never brought before any of them. How then does Mr. Musselman assure us of their authority and not have action taken? All the course of procedure he outlines could have been taken while the Wheat Board was in operation under the War Measures Act without disturbing the grain growers or the grain dealers as it does now. Then had every precaution been taken by our executive, and had they lived up to our expectations, we would not be in the position of facing selling one crop without the protection of the Canada Grain Act. I have done this, Mr. Editor, and know what it means and I would advise farmers everywhere to wake up and urge our officials to give this matter their attention, even though the political interests might suffer for a while, which I do not believe.—Jas. L. Coltant, Weyburn, Sask., June 18, 1922.

Organized Democracy

The Editor.—In recent issues I notice many criticisms of Mr. Wood's essays on Democracy. Not a few take high moral grounds as against any organization by the farmer for the purpose of getting justice, or rather pay for his work. To ask reasonable pay for his service to society appears to many people a piece of arrogance on the part of the farmer. He is supposed, being a producer of food, to have at all times plenty of "fodder," and being a farm "animal" should be satisfied when full fed, so he can keep on producing. During war time our press from coast to coast carried stories of the wealthy farmer. Did he buy a "Tin Lizzie" his name was immediately enrolled in the hall of fame. So persistently was this propaganda carried on that the urban classes came to look upon the farmer as an enemy of society, "the great profiteer."

In 1878 Sir John A. Macdonald brought out his "national policy" supposed to provide a home market for the farmer. After a 40 years' trial we find ourselves more dependent than ever on the "foreign market," and worst of all both of the old political parties admit their inability to do anything for us. So we must help ourselves and to do so we must organize. Having organized and come to an agreement as to what is best for our interests, the next thing is to have it formulated into law and to see that it is enforced. Simple, but the way is long before the end will come. Why? Because, as Wood has told you, against you is the whole organized wealth of the world. If, as the plutocratic press tells us, we are now getting our just rights and that if we want a few more comforts we must get up earlier and produce more, then in the name of goodness let us set the clock ahead and go to it; or if, as many suspect, we are merely hewers of wood and drawers of water for others, then let us organize "all as one," for we are all equally hurt or helped by bad or good legislation and ways of doing business. Apparently, so far as I can gather, Mr. Wood is sincere in his aims and is not self-seeking. So the whole question figures out, is he right or wrong as to the economic condition of the farmer? If he is right—well, you know "the Lord helps those who help themselves," so get busy.—G. D. Angus, Harwood, Sask.

Commercialized Gambling

The Editor.—In your issue of the 31st ult. is an article on "Commercialized Gambling," but not a word is said of the gambling on the Grain Exchange, which, in my opinion, is a far greater evil in our West than all the race track betting.

The buying and selling of "futures" by every Tom, Dick and Harry, as well as the big men (who are like the lilies of the field), who could not accept delivery or make same, must affect the prices which tell ultimately on either the producer or consumer and probably both. It is recognized that there is legitimate dealing in "futures" to cover contracts, and legislation should be passed compelling all buyers of "futures" to accept delivery and so cut out the canker which is eating out the vitals of our great wheat-growing provinces.

Surely when the Progressive party is in power in Manitoba it will be able to combat this evil and carry out this plank in its platform for the benefit of us farmers who toil and sweat while others take all the proceeds of our industry.—John Matthews, McAuley, Man.

The Group Idea

The Editor.—With reference to the group idea advocated by H. W. Wood and the debate in your columns thereon, might I point out that Mr. Wood's idea has been tried out in Alberta, and what has it led to? "Special privilege," that's all. At the last provincial election at which the U.F.A. government was returned their platform stated, "Our elected representative is responsible to the convention that nominated him," "our elected representatives are responsible to the association," and "our association is in continuous authority."

You will see from this that the government of the province of Alberta is responsible to the U.F.A. Thus the U.F.A. under the "group" guidance sought, and obtained control of the members of the government and the cabinet of the province, and the electors who pay their salaries and whom they should represent get no show. This is special privilege and is the result of the "group" idea in Alberta. Saskatchewan and Manitoba please note.—H. Foreman, Chauvin, Alta.

Farm Loans

The Editor.—I enclose clipping from Manitoba Free Press in which it gives the amount loaned to farmers under Manitoba Farm Loans as follows: Loaned in 1917, \$7,000,000; loaned this year, \$750,000; applications before board, \$1,500,000.

Besides this the rural credits has loaned \$3,000,000. It would be interesting to know how much is loaned by other mortgage companies, the banks, amounts due on agreements of sale, arrears of taxes due on Manitoba farms, also the amounts due for seed grain loans. In face of all this debt on the farms why the cry for more immigration?—A Manitoba Farmer.

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Rather than Sacrifice Quality

As the result of the abnormally high prices prevailing for tea on the market today, we have been forced to advance the price of our popular "SALADA" Brown Label Blend to 65c. per pound—Prices of

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All you need do is to color the picture and send it to me. You do not have to send a subscription or anything to compete. There are ten Doo Dad books given away every week to the boys and girls sending in the best. That isn't all. I have planned another Contest where every boy and girl gets a chance to get a big, valuable prize if they do what I say.

Just Do This

When you send in the picture you have colored send along a subscription to The Guide, and you not only compete for one of the ten books I give away every week, but you sure get a prize of a Doo Dad book and a chance to win one of the 200 BIG PRIZES at the end of the Contest.

200 Prizes Worth \$500.00 Free to Boys and Girls

You can compete every week if you wish as long as you send a subscription to The Guide with every colored picture you send. I give one Doo Dad book for each subscription, and one entry in the big Contest, but remember the more entries you have the more your chances are of winning one of the big prizes.

Do You Want a Valuable Prize?

There's no reason why you shouldn't win one of them

FOR BOYS—There is a gold watch, Waltham movement; also a "Radiolite" watch, "tells time in the dark"; a dandy .22 rifle that would bring joy to any boy, also a flashlight, pocket knives, tie pins, cuff links, baseball outfits and dozens of other things that boys want but can't buy. **FOR GIRLS**—A beautiful gold wrist watch, Waltham with expansion bracelet; solid gold pendants, stone set; tennis racquet, hammock, and countless prizes of the better kind that any girl would be glad to own. Some of the big prizes are for the home. You would be proud to make a present to mother or daddy of a chest of silverware, a Simmons bed, a dinner set, a McClary three-burner oil stove and oven.

I cannot tell you more about them here, but when you send in the picture you have colored and a subscription I'll send you a picture of all the prizes and a complete list of them.

THIS IS YOUR BIG CHANCE

Make up your mind to be a winner, to enter a big contest and win a big prize. I'm sure you can do it.

Subscriptions may be either new or renewal; they all count the same. They can be taken at the rate of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, and \$3.00 for five years. These subscriptions can be secured from your neighbors, uncle, aunt, cousin, brother, sister, mother or daddy, but your own cannot be accepted.

Winners of Doo Dad Books

For Week Ending June 24

Bruce Ackerman, K—, Sask.
Harvey T. Bell, E—, Man.
Venda Chain, W—, Alta.
Dale Ditzler, C—, Alta.
Clarence Lee, E—, Man.
Alexander McGregor, C—, Alta.

Hosanna Prevost, W—, Alta.
Denzil Smith, B—, Man.
Gertrude Stevenson, D—, Sask.
Laura Strongman, R—, Sask.



REMEMBER—The Contest closes August 31. It will be necessary to start now so that you can put your best work in on your coloring.
Doc Sawbones



THE DOO DADS CELEBRATE

What a glorious day it had been—with parades in the street and soldiers drilling in the meadow, and a sham battle and picnic dinners in the park, and foot races and everything. And now it is night-time and the little Doo Dads are just beginning to really and truly enjoy themselves—for, after all, fireworks are the greatest fun of all. It has been a proud day for old Nicholas Nutt, for he has a brand new uniform, with epaulettes on the shoulders and medals in front, and he is "the leader of the band." A huge sky rocket, that didn't go up, has just missed him and made a great hole in the big bass drum. Nicholas didn't see it at all, but poor Flannelfeet knows all about it, for it tried to do the same thing to him that it had done to the drum. There's Roly, the rascal, peeping over the fence, and he has a lighted match in his hand and looks as if he had

never intended for the sky rocket to go up in the air. Just look at the Roman candles bursting, and the flower pots, and the shooting stars, and see the two little Doo Dads that are holding on to the sky rockets for dear life—they surely are very badly frightened—and there is a pussy cat on one too, and she looks as scared as do the little Doo Dads. Old Doc Sawbones looks as worried, as worried—generally the old Doc has an eye to business, and is very fond of giving the little Doo Dads bitter powders and pills, and nasty medicines in bottles, but now he is afraid that he is going to be very much over-worked unless the celebration ends soon. Poor old Man Grouch is having his troubles, too, and there are many black eyes and burnt faces and sore hands in Dooville.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

claimed that the government had behaved very badly in making deals with the railway executives and the Progressives, and ended up by moving an amendment which virtually urged the reference of the whole question to the Railway Commission. T. L. Church made one of his long rambling speeches hurling strong epithets at the Railway Commission, but he was in favor of the complete restoration of the C.N.P. agreement and declared that he could not vote for the Drayton agreement.

Progressives Win

W. F. Maclean had a radical railway policy of his own, whereby he would force the C.P.R. into the national system, but he was against his party's amendment and in favor of the terms of the C.N.P. agreement. However, through an error, as he explained afterwards, he was induced to be the solitary supporter of an amendment of Mr. Baxter, calling for the total abrogation of the agreement.

E. M. MacDonald, to the general surprise supported the report. No Progressive spoke but the whole party lined up to assist the government to defeat the Drayton amendment by 168 to 43. Mr. German, a Liberal, explained that though he disliked the report he would support the legislation based upon it to avert further trouble. When in order to give effect to the report a bill amending the Railway Act was brought in, Mr. Meighen favored the House with a typical specimen of his clever analytical speeches, in which he declared that the government had flouted the Railway Commission, that all his own prophecies had been justified, and that the report which was condemned by the arguments stated in it shewed most unfair discrimination against other parts of Canada than the West. However, he did not divide the House and the bill went rapidly through all its stages.

Redistribution Promised

After this issue was disposed of a number of questions were asked, and answered, and concurrence secured in various senatorial amendments to bills previously passed. As the result of a squabble about some election scandal friends had to intervene to prevent a free fight in the lobby between Messrs. Baxter and Caldwell. On Tuesday some small amount of formal business was disposed of, but nothing of importance had been left over. The prime minister, however, assured Captain Shaw, that there would be no general election until redistribution took place, and told Mr. Garland that a redistribution bill would be brought in early next session. In the closing days of the session, the minister of the interior insisted upon the insertion of a rather suspicious amendment to an Act about cancellation of leases which will throw open as prey for the political speculator enormously valuable coal deposits in the Smoky River district of Alberta. These deposits were some years the subject of a grave scandal, and a senatorial enquiry and should be reserved for the nation.

Restore Free Seed Testing

The minister of agriculture has authorized the restoration of free seed testing to the extent of ten samples for any person or firm that may be received at any of the Dominion seed laboratories between the first day of May and last day of January in the next succeeding year.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead offered 2,040 Canadian and American bullocks, mostly American. Sales moved from 21½c to 23½c in sink. Irish 20½c to 22½c.

Glasgow sold 465 Canadian and States cattle from 15c to 15½c live weight at approximately 23½c to 23¾c in sink. Bulls from 9½c to 10½c alive. Trade fair.

London quotes American and Canadian sides at 19c per lb. for heavies and 21½c for choice handyweight sides. Trade slow, weather improved.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian lean leanest sold at 130s to 140s, prime 120s to 135s, market quiet, irregular. American 97s to 102s improved. Irish 160s to 167s; Danish 148 to 154s. Danish killings 40,024, increase of 3,000 head.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	June 26	July 1, inclusive	26	27	28	29	30	July 1	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—										
July 124	126	126	127	127	127	127	126	170		
Oct 117	120	120	120	120	120	120	119	134		
Oats—										
July 50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	45		
Oct 46	48	47	47	47	47	47	47	45		
Barley—										
July 64	66	65	65	65	65	65	65	75		
Oct 61	62	61	61	61	61	61	63	72		
Flax—										
July 237	241	242	240	238	238	238	241	179		
Oct 215	217	219	219	219	219	219	220	185		
Rye—										
July 85	87	86	86	86	86	86	88	125		

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.41½ to \$1.48½; No. 1 northern, \$1.40½ to \$1.43½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.38½ to \$1.45½; No. 2 northern, \$1.35½ to \$1.38½; No. 3 northern, \$1.27½ to \$1.33½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.37½ to \$1.39½; No. 1 hard, \$1.32½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.20½ to \$1.25½; No. 1, \$1.15½ to \$1.20½; No. 2 amber, \$1.17½ to \$1.22½; No. 2, \$1.12½ to \$1.17½; No. 3 amber, \$1.10½ to \$1.19½; No. 3, \$1.08½ to \$1.13½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 57c to 57½c; No. 3 yellow, 55c to 56c; No. 4 yellow, 53½ to 54c; No. 2 mixed, 56c to 57c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35½c to 36½c; No. 3 white, 34½c to 35½c; No. 4 white, 33½c to 34½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 55c to 57c; medium to good, 51c to 54c; lower grades, 47c to 50c. Rye—No. 2, 82½ to 84½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.53 to \$2.56.

WINNIPEG

The United Grain Growers Livestock Department report as follows for the week ending June 29:

Receipts this week: Cattle 1,992; hogs 2,616; sheep 584. Last week: Cattle 2,805; hogs 2,775; sheep 365.

The run of cattle this week has been lighter than last week by over 1,000 head. The bulk of offerings are of the stocker and feeder order, and the number of good butcher stock very limited. The scarcity of good killing cattle has raised the market about 50c per hundred over last week's prices. This is particularly true of cows. Best butcher steers are bringing 7c to 7½c with an odd one higher. Top butcher

WHEAT PRICES

June 26 to July 1, inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
June 26	133	129	117	104	95	84
27	135	132	119	107	98	89
28	136	132	119	108	101	91
29	136	133	120	110	103	94
30	137	133	120	110	103	94
July 1	DOM	IN	IO	N	DA	Y
Week Ago	134	130	119	106	97	86
Year Ago	181	179	176	162	140	130

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, June 26 to July 1, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
June 26	77	50	48	48	45	43	64	64	60	59	240	234	219	84	
27	78	52	49	49	47	44	66	65	61	61	246	239	223	87	
28	87	51	48	48	46	44	65	63	60	60	247	239	224	86	
29	89	51	48	48	46	44	65	63	60	60	245	237	222	86	
30	89	52	49	49	47	44	65	64	61	60	240	235	220	86	
July 1	DOM	IN	IO	N	DA	Y									
Week Ago	79	52	49	49	47	44	65	65	61	60	244	238	223	87	
Year Ago	...	45	42	42	40	39	75	70	65	64	179	175	149	125	

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



The Old-time Picnic

We neighbors had a picnic down at Filmore's grove—a real old-fashioned picnic's what it was, by jove! My wife made pies and cookies of the old-time make, some sandwiches and doughnuts and some old-time cake. We hitched up Prince and Dolly in the old-time way to the wagon as we used to in the old-time day. Pauleeny took a rocker and a stool for Pete, while my wife and I ascended to the high spring-seat; then away we went a-jiggling on the country lanes, with everything a-rattling from the tugs to reins. The neighbors, just as we did, took their kids and cats in their wagons with the rattle and the high spring-seats. We cut a peck of lemons, made a barrel of 'ade,' took our turns at turning freezers till the cream was made; on table-cloths and papers spread upon the grass, we scattered out our dinner with its pies and 'sass,' with its pickles and its salads of the old-time brand, and the thousand other goodies made at home by hand. The boys all went off swimming after eats, I s'pose, to a spot where they could safely take off all their clothes, while the little girls went hunting butterflies and birds, all admonished by their mothers with the old-time words. You should have seen us frolic all the afternoon, play 'ring-around-the-rosie' and sing 'Old Zip Coon'! We behaved just like we used to when we all were young, when our souls were full of music and our harps well strung! No, I wouldn't turn the world back to the old-time days, but I feel there's something lacking in our new-time ways! There's a something, subtle something, that is gone, I feel, just a little touch of something that was fresh and real! That something, it was, was present, yes it was, by jove, at our jolly old-time picnic down at Filmore's grove!

You Must Not Lose Grain This Year!

YOU'RE cutting the corners close this year—watching the pennies. Well, don't let a threshing machine waste the grain you raise. It's just as easy to hire or buy one equipped with The Grain-Saving Wind Stacker—the stacker that saves the grain that any threshing machine will waste—makes money for the farmer and thresherman.

You or your thresherman can get this marvelous grain-saver for any make of separator. Thousands are in use. If your thresherman does not already have it, send us his name and address and we'll tell him where he can get it. This is to your advantage—for a bushel saved is a bushel earned, and The Grain-Saving Wind Stacker saves MANY bushels. Write us today! Address Department C.

INDIANA MANUFACTURING CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

THE GRAIN SAVING Wind Stacker

the quality is now reported as only fair. Quotations to country shippers on a graded basis extras 24c, firsts 20c, seconds 15c. Jobbing extras 30c, firsts 25c, seconds 21c. Poultry: Some live fowl are arriving costing 12c delivered and cocks 8c. CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts are falling off considerably on this market and the quality is poor. On a graded basis quotations are extras 24c, firsts 20c, seconds 15c delivered. Poultry: No business reported.

WOOL MARKET

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Report as follows:

After the recent sharp advances in wool the market is halting to take account of itself. Prices here are generally firm, and the position of wool is sound. During the period of the last six or eight weeks, wools have been more active and in keener demand than at any time during the past two years. The present let up in the market is therefore a natural one. Many buying houses having been steadily picking up wool at advancing prices, have now at least partially satisfied their requirements, and at present prices are watching the market before making any further large commitments. This reaction after the strenuous buying will only tend to create a healthy basis generally.

The Bradford Wool Record in the last issue received, with reference to wool says: "The outlook for the long future also appears to be sound enough as regards raw materials. Some members of the trade regard any serious fall in values as improbable for some months. The killing uncertainty of 1920 is well passed—it is to be hoped forever—and the trade today is on the firmest foundation it has known for two years at least. Indeed, some people assert that even yet wool is cheap, and men holding big stocks have been heard to express the view that they would not be averse from buying further."

In Eastern Canada, wools are coming into our warehouses very rapidly. At Guelph, Carleton Place and Weston, there is already over 400,000 pounds in, while at the rate wools are being forwarded at present from Ontario points, indications are that there will be about four thousand shippers in Ontario, with a total of more wool than ever before. We anticipate 1,000,000 pounds of Ontario wool this season.

In Quebec and the maritime provinces, wool is also coming in freely, and good collections are likely at all points. Of these Eastern wools there already have been sales of good sized lots.

In the West, while some of the wool was sold in the early part of the advanced prices, through other channels, from advices coming forward now, indications are that the growers realize there is a different kind of wool market on from the past two years. Advices indicate thirty-five to forty car loads of range type wool, with heavy shipments of domestic wool from all parts of the West.

If you are out for the Co-operative Commonwealth, get into the Co-operative Movement, and do your bit in building it.

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Solicitors—Patent and
Legal.
Taxidermy.
Honey, Syrup, Fruits,
Vegetables, etc.
General Miscellaneous
Produce.

LIVESTOCK See also General
Miscellaneous

HORSES

SHEPHERD PONIES, MARE AND FOAL, ALSO
yearling, gentle with children both to ride and
drive, \$150. H. Greenslade, Carlton, Sask. 26-2

CATTLE—Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, NINE
years old, registered, snap at \$75. Bell and Coulter,
Coulter, Man.

Shorthorns

SELLING—REGISTERED ROAN SHORTHORN
bull, five years, gentle, good stock getter, cost
\$200 as yearling, \$65. Everett MacNutt, Salt-
coats, Sask. 26-2

THREE DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS,
13-15 months, \$90 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden,
Sask. 26-3

Holsteins

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, \$75.
McKinstry and Lowe, Frazee, Minnesota. 26-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS,
Maple Leaf Dairy, Riston, Man. 27-3

Herefords

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS,
Anxiety and Fairfax strains. Percy Williams,
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 24-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL,
14 months. Douglas Johnston, Kisbey, Sask. 25-3

SWINE—Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES

SIXTY head of splendid young stock ready to
ship. Long, smooth, short legged. \$15 and \$20
each. Express prepaid. Pairs and trios unrelat-
ed. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JAMES M. EWENS, BETHANY, MAN.

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED April pigs from long, deep, ma-
ture sows, \$16. Selected pigs from first
litters, \$14. Sired by University boar. Few
choice unrelated pairs, \$28.
M. W. BAILEY - DRUID, SASK

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE BOARS—APRIL
and May pigs, from long, deep, mature sows, \$16
each and up, according to quality; papers included.
Satisfaction guaranteed. The Kelfield Improved
Berkshire Club, Kelfield, Sask. 27-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—PIGS FROM
long mature sows, April and May litters, \$15 and
\$20 each, according to age, and can furnish un-
related pairs. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 25-6

SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES,
registered. April farrow, boar pigs, \$15; sow pigs,
\$16. May farrow, boar pigs, \$13; sow pigs, \$14.
John Gies, Crossfield, Alta. 26-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE,
April farrow, 15 dollars, eight weeks, f.o.b. Elfron,
C.P.; Wadena, C.N. J. McPherson, Wadena,
Sask. 26-5

BERKSHIRE BOARS, EARLY MAY FAR-
rowed, \$15 each, at eight weeks; sired by a son of
Ames Rival, 202, out of a daughter of Ames
Rival, 156. J. P. Baxter, Watson, Sask. 27-2

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, EXTRA CHOICE
ones, at \$10 and \$12 each. L. Fahner, Chauvin,
Alta. 26-4

SELLING—EXTRA CHOICE BACON TYPE
Berkshires, \$12 each, at eight weeks, papers in-
cluded. Manly Cable, Macklin, Sask. 26-2

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, BOTH SEX,
\$12, with papers. H. J. Morrison, Watrous,
Sask. 26-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, AMES
Rival strain; either sex, only choice sold, \$15.
Stewart and White, Paseweg, Sask. 25-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE MAY PIGS, BACON
type, \$15 each, or two for \$25, at eight weeks old.
Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask. 24-4

CHOICE BERKSHIRES, MAY 18 LITTER, \$14.
Ship C.N. or C.P. Geo. A. Park, Yarrow, Sask.

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES, APRIL, REGISTERED, MARCH.
April, May pigs, any number, sire grand champion.
Brandon; dam unbeatable. \$20. J. M. South-
ward, Lacombe, Alta. 22-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, BORN
May 15, good ones, from show stock, \$15 each,
six weeks; pedigrees furnished. Wm. Rutten,
Woods, Sask. 25-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS,
April farrowed, from prize-winning stock, and
litters of 15, both sex, papers included, \$15 each,
or \$25 pair. A. J. Arnold, Elgin, Man. 25-3

YORKSHIRES, APRIL-MAY FARROWS, \$15
and \$20. Bred sows, eight-month sows, write for
prices. Jas. Young, Newdale, Man. 25-4

CHOICE YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER SEX,
from matured sows, \$15 each, over eight weeks
old, papers free. S. Caskey, Landre, Alta. 26-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED
May 22, prize-winning stock, eight weeks, \$17.
John A. Thomson, Lacombe, Alta. 26-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, BORN
March, 1921, \$45. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake,
Sask. 26-3

CHOICE YORKSHIRE PIGS, BRED FROM
university stock, 17 dollars, at three months;
pedigrees furnished. J. Dreyer, Lipton, Sask.

YORKSHIRES, APRIL FARROWED, FROM
large prolific dams and university sire, price \$17,
papers included. C. Hoffmann, Fiske, Sask. 27-2

SELLING—PRIZE REGISTERED YORK-
shires, eight weeks. Males, \$10; females, \$12.
W. H. Hicks, Souris, Man. 27-5

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, WILLOW FARM
quality. Prices reasonable. M. J. Howes & Sons,
Millet, Alta. 27-5

SELECTED YORKSHIRE BOARS, BY TRE-
herne King, middle May farrow, \$15, including
papers. Oakhurst Farms, Springfield, Man. 27-2

YORKSHIRES, BORN APRIL 20, \$15 EACH.
Ernest Osborne, Fleming, Sask. 25-5

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY
spring pigs and bred sows, bacon type. Wallace
Drew, Treherne, Man. 26-6

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR PIGS, TWO MONTHS
old, from prize winners, price \$10, including
pedigree. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 26-3

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS,
\$12 each. One choice registered boar, year old,
\$40. Max Riecken, Girvin, Sask. 26-3

REGISTERED DUROCS, 30 MALES, 35 FE-
males, \$12 to \$17, eight weeks, sired by sons of
Orleans Masterpiece, Top King 5 and Gold Model
2. C. H. Larson, Penzance, Sask. 25-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, BEST OF
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speare, Jansen, Sask. 25-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, BRED FROM
bacon type sire, \$15 each. Thos. W. Millne, River
Brae Farm, Keeyask, Man. 25-4

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, APRIL
litter, \$12 each; papers \$1.00 extra. H. A. Mack,
Redvers, Sask. 27-3

Poland-Chinas

SELLING—EXTREME LARGE TYPE POLAND-
China boars or sows, 25 weeks, \$20 each. T.
McGrath, Oak Bluff, Man. 26-2

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS,
from imported stock. Otto Mills, Togo, Sask. 27-5

FOR BIGGER AND BETTER POLAND-CHINAS,
write Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 25-1

Chester White

REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES, BRED
from 600-pound stock, \$15, eight weeks, with
papers. J. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask. 25-4

Various

FOR SALE—BACON YORKSHIRE AND BERK-
shire swine, registered stock. Institutional Farms,
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PEDIGREE SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, PAR-
ents excellent heelers, intelligent, obedient; photo
of sires heeling cattle furnished. Six-week bitches,
\$8.00, dogs, \$10; six months old, \$12, dogs, \$15.
Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 26-3

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dogs. Males, \$6.00; females, \$4.00. H. J.
Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 26-3

WOLFHOUND PUPS—STAG-GRAY IRISH
cross, April 1 litter, \$5.00. W. A. Stirling, Stony
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SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, TWO
months, \$5.00 each, from fast and sure killers.
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cheap; natural heel drivers. Mankato Kennels,
Mankato, Minn. 25-5

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tered silver black breeding foxes. Buy the best.
Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 13-16

FOR SALE—WELL-BRED COLLIE PUPS, \$5.00
each. Jos. A. Zender, Provost, Alta. 27-3

POULTRY See also General
Miscellaneous

SUNDRY BREEDS

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laying strains of White Wyandottes and White
Leghorns. Why not get the best? Sale of breeding
stock. Write now for illustrated catalogue and
price list. 24-8

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BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED
of best quality, mixed half and half, at 10 cents
per pound. Winning at provincial seed fair. Free
pamphlet re culture. Prompt shipment. Allow
14 pounds per acre. We specialize. Hallman
Grass Seed Growers, Benton (C.N.R.), or Empress
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SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,
good heavy seed, grown on clean land, five cents
per pound, sacked. Elmer Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 26-5

RYE GRASS, CHOICEST QUALITY, RE-
cleaned, 6 1/2 cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Can ship collect. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 27-11

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WINTER WHEAT RIPENS AHEAD OF RUST,
frost; hardy winter-grown seed, \$4.00 bushel.
Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 26-5

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GENUINE WINTER RYE, CLEAN, NO NOX-
ious weeds, 97% germination, machine run,
bushel, \$1.00, sacks included. J. Wake, Borden,
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FOR SALE—CAR LOAD FALL RYE, \$1.00
bushel on car at Broderick, Sask. Knute Brovik,
Sask. 26-5

GOOD FALL RYE, 61 1/2 POUNDS TO BUSHEL,
\$1.25 per bushel, cleaned and sacked. Thos. E.
Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. 25-5

1921 FALL RYE, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL, F.O.B.
Bateman, Sask.; bags extra. H. Dwooskin, Bate-
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FALL RYE, CLEAN, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL.
John Benacht, Hardisty, Alta. 26-3

FARM LANDS See also General
MiscellaneousIRRIGATED FARMS
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One-fifth cash down, balance in easy, equal pay-
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It will pay you to investigate.

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LTD., MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

FARM WITH GROWING CROPS, \$4,000; 13
cattle, horses, poultry, pigs, implements included
if you come now: 90 acres on improved road in
heart rich agricultural district, convenient R. R.
town; 55 acres tillage, 30 acres pasture; about
10,000 cords wood; orchard, five-room house,
100-ft. barn, etc. Owner unable operate, \$4,000
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In sheltered fruit district, mile to depot, handy
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young orchard; excellent five-room house, inspir-
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bungalow, barn and chicken houses; paved road;
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terms to reliable parties for balance. Box 212,
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28-48 separator, 22 H.P. engine, one triplex 14-inch
engine gang plow, in good condition. Will trade
for good condition car or cattle. J. C. Jensen,
Mackegor, Man. 27-3

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engine, first-class condition, for late model 10-20
or 12-24 oil engine, good condition. Box 154,
Souris, Man.

SELLING—CASE STEAM THRESHING OUT-
fit, 25 horse-power, separator 36-58, in good
running order, \$2,000 cash, or \$2,500 half cash.
Apply to Hy. Kruschel, Box 68, Compeer, Alta.

SELL OR TRADE—TITAN 10-20, GOOD RUN-
ning order, or would buy small separator, Case
preferred. G. J. Fisher, Oak Bluff, Man.

BISSELL 14-FT. DISC HARROW, USED TWO
years, \$115. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask.
26-3

SELLING—STEEL CASE SEPARATOR, 40-62,
good running condition; Ruth feeder; Neepawa
blower. A. J. Knight, Boissevain, Man.

RUMELY OIL-PULL, 30-60, GOOD CONDITION
for threshing; must sell; enquiries welcomed. Also
38-62 separator. Chas. Vandergrift, Hazenmore,
Sask. 25-4

SELLING—GEORGE WHITE 36-60 SEPA-
rator, \$700; Stewart loader, \$450. James Andrews,
Drawer B, Melita, Man. 25-2

SELLING—CASE 12-24 GAS TRACTOR, NEW
cylinders and pistons. Frank E. McNulty, Elphin-
stone, Man. 26-3

SELLING—28-INCH RUTH SELF-FEEDER,
good condition. What offers? F. Billy, Church-
bridge, Sask. 25-3

SELLING—STEAM THRESHER COMPLETE,
cabooses, tanks. Wm. Johnston, Box 65, Kisbey,
Sask. 27-3

SELLING—15-30 INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR,
in perfect condition, just threshed 65 days. Terms.
Frank Dickie, Minnedosa, Man. 27-3

10-20 TITAN SEPARATOR AND PLOW FOR
sale, or trade for larger tractor or separator. C. A.
Shier, Colonsay, Sask. 27-3

WANTED—54-INCH STEEL SIDE BLOWER
for Case separator. Wm. Cochran, Sinitulita,
Sask. 27-2

FORDSON ONE-MAN BINDER OUTFIT, UN-
used. Hitch, \$15; extension controls, \$25. Arthur
L. Smith, Hanna, Alta. 27-2

SELLING—COMBINATION OUTFIT, SEPARA-
tor 18-24, blower and bagger. Box 241, Morden,
Man. 27-2

WANTED—HAY LOADER, IN GOOD CON-
dition. Robert Hicks, Kelso, Sask.

WANTED—GOOD 36-INCH SEPARATOR.
W. Mathison, Roundhill, Alta. 27-2

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OATS—WE BUY BY SAMPLE OR GRADE,
government return. Hay for sale or any kind of
feed, car lots or less. Laing Bros. Ltd., Winnipeg.
21-13

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CORDWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED
prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

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territory reserved, highest commissions paid,
handsome equipment. Write for full particulars.
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State age and experience. Apply H. Dew, Dafoe,
Sask. 26-9

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MALE TEACHER, PROTESTANT, EXPERI-
enced, N.S.B. certificate, desires to locate in
Canadian West. Box 526, Kentville, Nova Scotia.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—LADY TEACHER, HOLDING
second class certificate, for Sunshine S.D. No. 1773,
for school term commencing August 14. State
salary. Write with references to the secretary-
treasurer, J. R. Lant, Crossfield, Alta. 27-2

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U.F.O. 282. 26-8

GOOSEBERRIES, \$2.00; STRAWBERRIES,
\$3.25; red currants, \$2.00. W. G. Littlejohn,
Erickson, B.C. 26-5

TO CLEAR—PURE HONEY, DELIVERED YOUR
station, Amber, two 60-pound cans, \$17. Herbert
Harris, Alliston, Ont. 25-3

PRESERVING FRUITS—CHERRIES, APRI-
cots, plums, etc. Order direct from growers.
Write now for prices. Jas Moffat, Westbank, B.C.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL GROWERS

WHY not send your wool to us and have it
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ing, sheeting, homespun dress goods, yarns, etc.,
at the actual cost of manufacturing, saving the
jobber's and retailer's profits? Samples and
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D. FULLER & SON, BANCROFT, ONT.

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